

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "England and Islam" by Alfred Haggard Esq. B. C. S. The paper is ably and vigorously written. We have neither time nor space to review it at length, but we will give one or two extracts. The writer shows that Mahomedanism is a politico-religious creed, and that though there is a strong bond of union among the Mahomedans, they are divided by sects. He says:

In India the Shah is protected from the Sunni to whom he is as 5 to 95. The Wahabi, whose return to the teaching of the great Prophet has secured him the hatred of the so-called orthodox believers, is despised and scorned and treated with contumely in the streets of Mahomedan Mecca, but can preach what he will throughout the length and breadth of India ruled by Christians. He there makes his converts by thousands. Toleration, while it combines all, softens down the animosities of all, and at the same time encourages all;—gives the Mussulman a peace and a power that he was never known before; and in the eyes of all the sects exalts the Christian as a defender of the True Faith far above the level of the best Mussulman that ever ruled a country, preached the doctrine or waged a holy war.

He then goes on:

Such, then, is the nature of Indian Mahomedanism. Its upper classes are formed of considerable learning, earnest faith, great force of character. It is in constant communication with the holy cities of Arabia by pilgrimage. It has great religious opportunities, a great political tradition, and is still a vast political force. In learning, and in strength of character, the best of the Indian Mahomedans in no way fall behind the best of their co-religionists in any part of the world, but, through the fostering care of the British Government, and from the fact that they are subjects and citizens of the British Empire, they have acquired a religious and thus a political, status they would not otherwise have had, and an international importance which, as a mere isolated Asiatic power, they would never have won. Indian Mahomedans united, even though they be of a milder type than the fiery Arab or the Moor, have an intellectual force and a consistency of purpose and a consolidation of power that cannot be attributed to the Turk or to the Arab, split into a thousand sects and a hundred principalities. The educated Mahomedans of India have a fifth of the population at their back; a sluggish mass indeed, but one can know what enthusiasm may move them, when the man and the hour come.

The writer thus concludes:

Whether Christianity is to descend below the level of Mahomedanism, and whether a career of spoliation and ambition is to be carried on under the name and pretence of brotherly feeling by the Spoilers of the Poles, the oppressor of the Turks the outrager of political faith, or whether Toleration is to be insisted on in defence of the weak, and the supremacy of England to be maintained,—these questions are now to be settled. No people in the world are more interested in the matter than those of this country, and the Indian Mussulmans who love their Faith are most interested of all. We confidently appeal to their help, their encouragement, their loyalty. We are united in desire and policy with them, and we earnestly hope that we may never again be dissociated from them.

It is gratifying to observe literary activity amongst the competition-wallas. We have noticed above a pamphlet by a competition-walla. We have another pamphlet before us by another competition-walla. It is entitled "The depreciation of the Indian Currency" by Mr. Phillip Nolan, B. C. S. It is a running commentary on current views on Currency.

FROM THE Cape of Good Hope we have accounts of the discovery of a monster of the boa constrictor order, which had never before been observed by colonial naturalists. The creature is described as a python of the full size, and with few outward marks to distinguish him from other creatures of the order, but differing from them in the peculiar properties of its tongue, the application of which to its victims is followed by effects so marvellous as to be incomparable to anything previously observed in the animal kingdom. This monster is said to have killed a young Hottentot girl by covering her in its folds.

M. Diaz, the celebrated French painter, is dead. He just completed three scores and ten.

A BILL has been introduced into the Spanish Congress, rendering military service obligatory upon all classes.

THE KING of the Belgians has started an International Association for the Civilization of Africa.

A New game called Annexation has been brought out. It is played on a board like draughts. Not bad. The ghost of Lord Dalhousie ought to be invoked to preside over this game.

THE RUSSK Men thus brags of Russia's power:

"England may well boast that she is ready for war, for she does not require much time to mobilize her insignificant military force, and to send her fleet to sea. Sweden and Denmark may also say, with equally good reason, that they are ready for war; but the question is whether England is able to enter

into a successful conflict with Russia for the achievement of a fixed political object. England is powerful on the sea, but she is hopelessly weak on the Continent. . . . We may leave the sea to the English, and in the meanwhile we can quietly destroy the Turks on land, or allow them to escape in English ships. We can raise an insurrection in India, from Persia and Khokand; and we can destroy England's maritime trade by the help of a few cruisers, while the English ironclads will endeavour in vain to approach the torpedo-protected harbours of the Black Sea and the Baltic. Our railway communications would make a successful landing of English troops on Russian territory as impracticable as one of Russian troops on English territory. In a word, England is harmless to us so long as she has no continental allies; and she will not find any, for the Napoleonic regime in France has fallen and no European State is disposed to follow its disastrous example. The great Powers of the Continent must attach far greater importance to the maintenance of their mutual relations than to the alliance of a commercial nation which, being separated from them by the sea, holds aloof from the system of continental politics."

England can afford to smile at his braggadocio.

TUESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

THE PIONEER says that one of a series of measures recently proposed by Sir William Muir, with a view to financial economy, was the re-amalgamation of Assam with Bengal. The proposal, which has recently been before Government for discussion, has now been abandoned. The separation of Assam from Bengal was a mistake politically and financially.

THE DELHI CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer thus writes about the cold at Delhi:

"The cold, by the bye, is a phenomenon connected with the life of the camp which I ought not to pass over. At night the cold penetrates any number of blankets. In the morning one's tent is a luxury of course; it would not do to let one's mind rest for a moment on the thought that it could be anything else, but it is a luxury that one shrinks from prolonging to unreasonable excess. For some time after the sun rises the warmth and the air will not mix. How can the southerners, the Madrassas Chittis and Her Highness of Tanjore, bear the arctic effects that are worked out by the Punjab climate in December? Of course, at midday it is hot in the sun, but the human frame is stuporously averse from being contented with averages. If you are frozen at eight o'clock, you are not adequately compensated by getting a sunstroke at one."

We pity the Durbaris.

THE MADRASKE justly complains of the exclusion of natives from the honor of the Shrievalty in the town of Madras. Our contemporary says:

In Bombay and Bengal natives have been appointed Sheriffs, but Madras seems determined to be backward in this, as in many other respects. It cannot be said that no native has been worthy of the office; for the late Lutchmihars Chetty, Venkataswamy Naidoo, and Vijayaragavooloo Chetty had as much, if not more, of public spirit and virtue as Colonel Impett Mr. Dalrymple, and Mr. Loch. It is needless to name living members of the native community who are well worthy of being made Sheriffs, for every one of our readers cannot fail to select at least half a dozen natives as his favorites. Why then have natives been excluded?

The answer is simple. It is the old story of the crime of color. In Calcutta only one native appointment was made, but one swallow does not make a summer.

WHILE at Bombay Lord Lytton paid a visit to the local school of Art. Both His Excellency and Lady Lytton were as astonished as delighted at the dexterous manner in which the native potters shaped with no other authority or guide than the eye from an outline the forms which Lord Lytton declared to be beautiful. The Vice-regal party next visited the modelling room, where was a woman of the Camtee caste standing on a pedestal, and students copying with clay and with pencil the exquisite figure before them. There was an expression of surprise that the remuneration to the model was only six annas a day.

IN OPENING the new Sailors' Home at Bombay Lord Lytton thanked the Committee for offering so handsome and convenient a Home to occasional visitors, such as Jack Tars and Viceroy. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following extract from His Lordship's address:

"Gentlemen,—I doubt whether any part of a great maritime Empire, such as ours, can ever overstep its individual share of the collective obligation we all owe to the British sailor, whether he belongs to our naval or our mercantile marine. (Applause) The sea divides our from another, the chief constituent portion of British Empire, but the sailor unites them all. Thanks to him, no ocean can now practically separate England from India. Thanks to him, over all oceans their associated sway is extended. Thanks to him, the people of India share, with the people of England, the wide heritage of a common dominion which counts its subjects in every clime and spreads its enterprise from pole to pole. Thanks to him, the antiquity of the East is politically united with the progress of the west, and the oldest nobles of Hindustan are among the recognised magnates of a mighty empire whose youngest offspring have peopled the wilds of Australia, and are bequeathing to generations yet unborn, in regions recently discovered, the pattern of its policy and the achievements of its science. But this unconscious

benefactor, this man so brave, so self-reliant, to whose skill and courage we handsomen, when at sea, entrust our lives with the implicit, unquestioning confidence of children, he is himself when on shore but a child, simple, thoughtless, impressionable. "The earth hath bubbles as the water hath," and I am afraid that Jack ashore is a being very easily bubbled." (Cheers and laughter.)

WEDNESDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

LORD LYTTON made some important declarations to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to its address His Lordship said:

I feel much gratified in learning from your address that the policy which the Government of India has deemed it right to pursue in the recent financial difficulties caused by the depreciation of silver has commanded the approval of so influential a body as your Chamber. This is a matter which concerns us to engage our vigilant attention. The present system of procuring stores required by the Government and by the Secretary of State for India in Council, I confidently expect that we shall be able to effect an early and great improvement on this system. Many of the Government stores hitherto purchased in England can, I fully believe, be more cheaply and conveniently obtained in India. But although the Government of India is doubtless interested in the encouragement of local enterprise, I cannot accept on its behalf the doctrine that it is bound to encourage local enterprise by buying its stores in any but the best and cheapest market, wherever such a market can be found. Nor can I admit the principle you seem disposed to propound, that the Secretary of State for India should be regarded as though he were financial agent of this Government, or that we can exercise over expenditure in England the same control that we exercise over expenditure in India.

The control of the Secretary of State for India in Council over the financial transactions of the Government of India is not only a necessary consequence of rights and duties of the Government in its relation to the one hand to his country, and on the other to the Imperial Parliament; but it is also of the greatest public advantage, and I trust that its salutary exercise will never be relaxed.

HIS LORDSHIP thus spoke about the economy in Bombay:

You ask me for information as to the cost of the operations which the Government has undertaken for preventing loss of life in consequence of the failure of the levees in the delta of the Ganges and that of Malabar. The Government is not capable of making any such estimate of the cost upon the public treasury on this account as I could usefully lay before you. You are aware that the cost of the levee work in Malabar is about £500,000. Although I completely trust that the present expenditure will be on a smaller scale, yet we must not forget that the loss of revenue might consequent on the failure of the levees in the system under which the levee work is carried out is much more serious than it was in Bengal. I fear, therefore, that the consequences to the public treasury of the economy which has been so large a part of the economy of Malabar will be very serious.

I gladly take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the Government of India with the manner in which the Government of Bombay is grappling with the difficult task imposed upon it. The principles avowed by that Government, those which will guide its action, appear to me to be sound, sound and excellent. I am assured that the whole commercial power of the country is fully employed in forwarding to the affected districts grain procured by private enterprise.

WE MAKE the following extract from Lord Lytton's reply to the Kurachi address:

I anticipate for Kurachi a great commercial future, not only to myself and my Government much assistance in our efforts to confirm this anticipation, from the interesting opportunity now offered me not only of becoming acquainted with the members of the Municipality, but also of personally visiting the important works you are engaged in carrying out. I recognize in the facts referred to by your address most satisfactory evidence of the enlightenment and efficiency with which your Municipal duties are performed, and I congratulate you on the energetic provision you are already making for the greatly increased population and traffic likely to accrue to Kurachi from the completion of the frontier line of railway.

You have kindly wished me the continued enjoyment of the great blessings which are precious to us all—Health and Strength. To me those blessings will be doubly precious so far as Divine Providence permits me to employ them in the service of any Indian fellow subjects—for I have no higher ambition in life than to be numbered among those who have worked and are working for the welfare of this noble Empire.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says that a new society, called the 'Societe d'Autopsie Medecale,' is being formed in Paris the members of which are by mutual agreement, and by will and testament, to leave their bodies, after death, at the disposal of the society for dissection with the view of promoting pathological and physiological science. The body may be disposed of as the society may think fit; but the skull, with its contents, should be made over to the Anthropological Society, with the view of its verifying, if possible, any particular quality, talent, or propensity for which the testator may have been noted during life.

IT IS STATED that whilst His Highness the Nizam was in Poona, His Highness gave a sum of 1,500 rupees for the support of several famous Hindoo temples in the City of Poona, which are not supported by the Government. His Highness is a Mahomedan by religion. His toleration and liberality are almost all praise.

IT IS STATED on good authority that up to date about Rs. 20,00,000 have been expended by the Government on famine relief works in the district of the Madras Presidency, and that by the end of the official year in March next, the sum total will be 88 lacs, that is considerably over three quarters of a million sterling.

SIR SALAR JUNG has sent two students to England to study in the Royal School of Mines at the expense of the Nizam's Government. The British Government might follow this example.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, Yacoub Beg's son has been taken prisoner by the Chinese Army operating on the north-west of Kashgar.

THURSDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us an interesting description of Durbhangah and its people. We regret we cannot make room for it. He gives the etymology of the name of Durbhangah, which he says is Dar-Bunga or the Gate of Bengal.

THE CRYING WANT of the people of Durbhangah is said to be a higher class English School, but it is not needed so much by the natives of the district as by the sojourners living there through stress of business. There is here an excellent opportunity for private enterprise.

WE HAVE received a complaint from the people of the villages of Boddadanga, Keshubpore, Shawri, Daluibazar and others that while stations have been opened on the E. I. Railway at Trishbhigga, Khuyuan and Bhadres-nur within easy reach of the intermediate stations, the place Daluibazar has been overlooked. It lies between Mynari and Saktighur stations, and is more than four miles from each of them. An experimental station may be tried.

FOR the natives there is no hope anywhere. We know how rudely and insolently they are treated in the Railway carriages. We now hear that the same measure is meted out to them on board the inland steamers. In the steamers plying between Calcutta and Assam, except coolies for whom separate arrangements are made, other private native passengers meet with no consideration. A correspondent who travelled by the steamer "Patna" to Assam informs us that while there was ample room on board some native passengers, who asked for 3rd class deck passage met with a prompt refusal. When they offered to take 2nd class deck passage they were told that there is no difference between the 3rd class and 2nd class passengers. Another man who had taken a 3rd class deck passage in Calcutta was when he applied for passage kindly bid to go to the devil. He had to take a fresh ticket for a 1st class deck passage. Native passengers stopping on board a steamer for a fortnight or so have to encounter endless difficulties in order to get their food cooked. No provision or arrangement is made and no consideration shown for their wants and necessities. As for treatment it is all a uniform plan of brow-beating and insulting and that from all, captain, crew and servants.

WE THANK Messrs. Brown and Co. for a copy of their Literary Sheet Calendar. It is a thing of beauty, if not joy for ever.

MUNSHI DHUNPUT RAI, Lucknow, has favoured us with a copy of his Universal Sheet Almanac. It has been compiled with care.

REFERRING to our last article on the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service the *Statesman* says:

WE are glad to see this clear and distinct statement of the *Patriot's* views. Whether he has adopted them from ourselves or not, we do not know; but they are precisely what we hold. There is no need to wait for any change in the competitive system, before promoting native gentlemen to the district judgeships. It is quite possible for us to make such appointments at once, with the utmost propriety. They cannot be very numerous at first, and a generation of years will probably elapse, before one half the judgeships are filled by native gentlemen. But we must make a beginning. We have been insincere all these past years, and must cease to be so. As to promoting native gentlemen to the executive charge of districts, or as we call them collectorships, we are still opposed to it, and on grounds that seem to us stronger than those on which the *Patriot* objects to such appointments.

Our contemporary's memory must be short. If he will refer to the file of the *Patriot* in his office he will find that we have from the beginning opposed nomination to the Civil Service on principle, and that we have always advocated the elevation of Subordinate Judges to the District Bench. The distinction we have drawn is not new.

WE LEARN from the *East* that of the murderers of Babu Paru Chandra Roy, zamindar three have been sentenced by the Session Judge of Fureedpore to be hanged, four to be transported for life, and one to be transported for ten years.

FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* says that, in a certain district, there are three separate surveys being carried on at this moment, revenue, settlement, and irrigation, all with respect to the same land, costing, respectively, 50, 100, and 150 per square mile, while one good cadastral survey might have done it all for Rs. 100. This is the way how our money goes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA publishes a Resolution throwing open Third Grade Assistant Conservatorships to natives of the country. There is no reason why this department should be made a close preserve.

PROFESSOR Mir. Aulad Ali, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. R. C. Caldwell, have written strong letters to the *Athenaeum* protesting against the adoption of the title of—Kaisari-Hind as the translation of Empress of India. The Professor says that Kaisar being simply the Indian form of the word Caesar, cannot properly be applied to a woman, and suggests, in preference Shahanshahi Hind or Tajbushhi Hindustan. Mr. Caldwell says that Kaisar is a word unknown in any Indian language except hybrid Hindustani, and unintelligible except to Mussulmans. What is the equivalent in Bengali? We prefer *Rajrajeshwari*.

SPECULATION is rife regarding the editorship of the *Times* owing to the contemplated retirement of Mr. Delane in consequence of continued ill-health. It is said that an offer was made to Dr. Dasent; but he prefers the easy and dignified position of a Civil Service Commissioner to the difficult and responsible duty of conducting the *Times*. Mr. Courtney, one of the most brilliant and effective writers on its staff, has many qualifications for the position; but it is understood that he aspires to a political career, and is, perhaps, too closely identified with Liberal opinions to edit a journal which reserves to itself the right of being now and then Conservative in its views.

SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER for the current month contains an interesting paper by Babu Chandrasekhar Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Bongong, on the Bhuboon Sub-division of the Shudhabad District. The author has given in full detail descriptions of the natural features, the productive resources, and the ethnic peculiarities of the different races and tribes, which inhabit the Kaimur range, the Vindhya Mall of the ancient Hindus. It would be too much to expect every sub-divisional officer to give such a useful summary of his sub-division, but there are several officers, who should be able to make such literary and statistical contributions for the information of Government and the public at large. Brought up to date they would prove more useful than the ostentatious but fallacious statements of the official gazetteer.

A JESSORE CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"In the Chota Durbur to be held here on the 1st January the head ministerial officers of the executive branch have been honored with invitations while their less fortunate brethren in the Judicial line have been totally passed over. Is this due to the introduction of the parallel lines of promotion, whereby the executive has been made to assume the defiant attitude of a Lion Rampant and the Judicial the meek position of a mewling cat kneeling at the feet of the former like a suppliant?"

THE RUMOUR, says the *Friend of India*, "is once more in circulation that Lord Lytton, finding his health unable for the continued strain of official duties in India, is likely to retire in spring. We hope this rumour is not true. It is said that should Lord Lytton go, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will succeed His Lordship.

FROM THIS DAY the *Friend of India* ceases to exist. It will be thenceforth the weekly edition of the *Statesman*. Thus has passed away a paper, which forms a landmark in the history of Indian Journalism. It was a pleasure to read the *Friend* under the new management, and we are sorry that we will be deprived of it.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION reproduces the following lines from Lord Lytton's "Demos," which seem appropriate to the present occasion, the season, object an arrangement of the Imperial Assemblage:

The sunrise, bearing tribute, all night long
Travell'd the globe, and brought them eastern gold
Daily at earliest dawn. Bright breastplates strong
The skill'd frost forged them of white-colour'd cold.
Round their firm thrones sharp lightnings flash'd like swords,
And guarding thunders girt their crowns. The plain
Bore, in fond homage to his highborn lords,
The floating purple of their princely train.
Forest, to deck their pomp, with forest viad,
Mantled, and clasp'd them round with emerald zones;
Whilst dainty lawns spread broider'd carpets wide
O'er all the soft approaches to their thrones.
For easy kneeling. Clouds, like statey cars
That haunt the sombre foreheads of the great,
Barchen'd their brows. But eagles, too, were theirs,
That eyed the sun undazzled, and ate

A bold ambition in imperial minds.
To earth's far frontiers, bearing banner'd shower
And blowing solemn trump, the winged winds,
Their wandering heralds, did proclaim their power.
The fertile rivers, and fresh streams, were led
On the rich bounty of their royal grace.
Each rebel billow at their feet fell dead.
They were creation's crown'd and sceptred race.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 21st December.—The sentinel of the fortress at Ra grade fired upon the Austrian Monitor on the Danube. In consequence of this incident, the Serbian Ministry have resigned. The result of the questions pending before the Conference of the Eastern question is closely watched by Persia, and in case of a war which is probable, Persia will occupy Bagdad.

Constantinople, 22nd December.—General Ignatieff as President of the Conference has notified to the Great Powers his readiness to open a plenary Conference. The Porte has not yet answered and proclaims the construction of the Empire.

3rd.—The Plenary Conference was convened at noon to-day at the Turkish Admiralty.

5th.—The new Turkish Constitution was promulgated on Saturday. It establishes constitutional government with a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Ministerial responsibility, religious liberty, and legal equality of all Ottoman subjects. The Plenary Conference which was opened on Saturday at the Turkish Admiralty, is under the presidency of Safvet Pasha.

26th.—Schemes reforms agreed upon by the delegates of the Conference comprise the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina the nomination of three Christian Governors subject to approval by the Powers, the appointment of a mixed Commission protected by a Corps of Foreign gendarmes to supervise the execution of reforms, the revision of the Serbian frontier, and enlargement of Montenegro. At the Conference on Saturday, Count Chandordy, the French Envoy, proposed enforcement of the scheme within three months. It is understood that Midham (Edham Pasha, one of the Turkish delegates, informed Lord Salisbury that Turkey refuses consent both to the International Commission and to the occupation. Latest news Lord Salisbury to-day demands Sultan's acceptance of the proposal. In case of refusal instructed to leave Constantinople and withdraw the English fleet. Malabar arrived at Portsmouth.

27th.—The Marquis of Salisbury has told the Sultan that all the Great Powers have determined to withdraw their Ambassadors unless their proposals are accepted. The Porte will reply on Thursday.

28th.—The aspect of affairs is more pacific; it being understood that an interview which the Sultan had with Lord Salisbury on Tuesday resulted favourably. The Porte is not expected absolutely to reject the personal of the Powers, but to present counter proposals. It is explained that the departure of the British fleet from Bosika Bay is solely because the anchorage there is unsafe.

Berlin, 23rd December.—Emperor William closing the German Parliament yesterday said there were hopes of a pacific solution of the Eastern Question.

Athens, 21st December.—A vote was passed in the Greek Chamber for raising the strength of the army to 200,000 men.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Excise Department of British Burma for 1875-76. 2. The Depreciation of the Indian Currency. By Philip Nolan, B.C.S. 3. Second Report of the Managing Committee of the Dinshaw Manakjee Petit Leper Hospital, Ratanagiri, for two years ending 31st July 1876. 4. The Indian Muse in English Garb. By Bheramji Merwanji Malabari, Bombay. 5. Manu Mukula Mala or a poem to honor the Empress of India. By Harish Chunder, Benares. 6. The Indian Charivari's Christmas Prize Annual for 1876 and Almanac for 1877. 7. Remarks of the British Indian Association on the Lieutenant Governor's proposals for the amendment of the law for the Enhancement of Rent. 8. The Universal Sheet Almanac for 300 years. By Munshi Dhunput Rai, Lucknow. 9. The Literary Calendar for 1877. By Messrs Brown & Co. Publishers, Calcutta. 10. Bharat Sarasjibi or the Indian Workman. 11. England and Islam. By Alfred Haggard, B.C.S.

A TELEGRAM has been received to the effect that the Queen has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has the following regarding Mr. Eden's appointment:

"It is reported in India that Sir Richard Temple will shortly retire, to be succeeded by the Hon. Ashley Eden. Indeed, one might have guessed Mr. Eden's final destination when last year, he took his seat in the Viceregal Council, and Major Duncan assumed the acting Chief Commissionership of British Burma. For the sake of Bengal, it is to be hoped that the report is true. A more competent Lieutenant-Governor than Mr. Eden cannot be found in the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. It is mainly owing to his untiring efforts that Burma is at the present moment the most prosperous and progressive of Indian provinces. Mr. Eden as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would, in a very special sense, be the right man in the right place. Sir George Campbell, like a rough unsympathetic giant, began the work of reform in Bengal. In a more conciliatory spirit, Sir Richard Temple continued the work of his abler predecessor. Mr. Eden, with his success in adapting Western ideas to the general circumstances of an Oriental province, would do much to naturalise the municipal and educational institutions now in their infancy, to develop Sir George Campbell's native Civil Service, and to promote inter-provincial colonisation—a scheme by the way, with which his own name, together with those of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are especially associated."

BABU ANNODAPERSAD KASTURGI, Assistant Surgeon, has returned to Calcutta from Chittagong. He brings harrowing tales of the devastations of cholera in that district. He is of opinion that the people would have speedily recovered from the effects of the storm-wave, if fell cholera had not succeeded it.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1877.

RETROSPECT OF 1876.

THE year 1876 opened and closed amid rejoicings. In the beginning of the year there were joys and festivities throughout the country on the advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and at the end of it similar rejoicings were being held or rather preparations for such rejoicings were completed for the celebration of the auspicious event of the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India. The Royal visit marks an important epoch, and the Proclamation of the imperial title a still more important epoch in the history of British India. At the time it was thought that the Royal visit would prove a mere pleasure trip; the studiousness with which the Government shut out all political representations to the Prince tended to detract much from the political value of that auspicious event, but it was not in the nature of things that such a visit would be wholly resultless. Short and rapid as that visit was, the keen eyes and active mind of His Royal Highness did their work. Amid the glitter and gaieties, with which His Royal Highness was greeted, he took glimpses, which have shed vast light upon the governing mind of England. The empire was white-washed when the Prince saw it, but its defects could not be wholly concealed from his penetrating eyes. We have already seen evidences of the fructification of the knowledge, which His Royal Highness has carried from India. The relations of our Government with the Native Princes, it appears, will be placed on an improved footing, and justice will be done to the natural claims of the children of the soil. The assumption of the imperial title by the Queen is a new bond of union between England and India. As the year progressed events developed themselves in Europe, which were of the greatest moment. A Revolution occurred in Turkey, and two Sultans were successively deposed. A Civil war broke out in that Mahomedan empire, which caused a general commotion in the states of Europe. It was at one time feared that it would lead to a general war in Europe. The Great Powers of Europe were more or less interested in Turkish dominions, and each had an eye upon some slice or other. In this mutual appetite of the European Powers for territorial aggrandizement lies however the protection of Turkey. These Powers cannot encompass their ends without fighting each other, and the fear of a general disturbance has led them to moderate their ambition. England has taken a prominent part in promoting peace. Russia as a matter of course has shewn great eagerness to reduce the political importance of Turkey. Germany has played its cards dubiously. Bismarck's policy has been to occupy the position of a neutral observer until he sees which way the balance turns. Austria has been more anxious about its own frontier than the internal government of Turkey. France is passive, Italy peaceful. In this conflict of views and interests a solution of the Turkish difficulty has at last been arrived at, which though not very agreeable to Turkey, is however inevitable for her. In America a triumph of civilization was celebrated in the international exhibition at Philadelphia. In Africa the cause of freedom triumphed in the emancipation of a body of slaves. In Asia the domestic feuds of China were for a time healed.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

INDIA occupied a large share of the attention of England last year. The visit of His Royal Highness to this country had created a fervid interest among the "upper ten thousand" in its myriad millions and varied affairs. At the club, in the camp, at the dinner-table, in the ball-room, in the lecture-hall, in the official chamber, wherever the members of the Prince's staff met, India was the topic of common conversation, and in this way Englishmen and English-women, who had never before spent a thought about India, came to be interested in it. This was a happy turn in England's attitude towards

India. We only hope that this newly awakened interest in the higher mind of England will not pass away like the fabric of a golden vision. As a memorial of the Prince's visit to India the Premier proposed to associate with the many titles of the Queen the name of India. Such a title it was thought would be a new pledge of Her Majesty's affection and solicitude for her subjects in the East. Accordingly Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, introduced a bill in the House of Commons on the subject. This Bill met with a strong opposition in Parliament. In both Houses objections were taken to the new title on constitutional and political grounds. It is needless for us to say that those objections have no application so far as the people of India are concerned. To us the objection raised by Mr. Gladstone appeared to be far more strong and truthful. That eminent statesman held that geographically and politically it would not be correct to proclaim the Queen the Empress of India, for vast as her Indian Empire was, her banner did not wave over all the states in India, that however dependent the native princes might be they were by treaties the allies of Her Majesty, and that it was consequently *ultra vires* to attach to Her Majesty's name the title of Empress of India. The opposition in Parliament was forcibly echoed out of doors, but the tact and ability of Mr. Disraeli and the Parliamentary majority at his command enabled him to carry the Bill triumphantly through both Houses. The next subject of importance to India discussed in Parliament was the Indian Legislation Bill. The object of this measure was to give greater power to the Indian Legislature and the Executive Government and to reduce the powers of the High Courts. This was a retrograde move and evoked much opposition in Indian circles. The Secretary of State thought it proper to withdraw the Bill with a view to bring it forward afterwards in an amended form. The administration of the Bengal Famine in 1873-74 formed the subject of some parliamentary interpellations. Mr. Eustace Smith proposed the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the subject, and he was as might be expected strongly supported by Sir G. Campbell. The idea of an enquiry originated in India. A virulent attack upon the famine policy of the Government of India, particularly upon the executive measures of Sir Richard Temple, was made by a Bengal Civilian in a pamphlet entitled a Black Pamphlet. This publication was widely circulated in England, and a bond of common interest was found between the enemies of Sir Richard Temple and the friends of Sir George Campbell. But the good sense of Parliament defeated this conspiracy. Both the Conservatives and Liberals were of opinion that whatever might have been the cost of the famine, the policy of the Indian Government was decidedly the noblest and best that could and should have been pursued by a powerful and benevolent Government. For the first time in the history of British rule in India it affirmed the sovereign's duty to save the lives of the subjects suffering from starvation owing to a widespread scarcity, and both Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple had performed that duty zealously and successfully. A cynical growl was raised to the effect that there was no famine, that it was a creation of the official brain, and that so much expenditure on pretence of relief to the destitute and distressed was sheer waste of public money. Happily the national conscience of England did not view the matter in this light, and the motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the administration of Famine Relief in Bengal was negatived. The silver question occupied a fair share of the attention of Parliament. The fall in the value of the rupee has greatly embarrassed the finances of India, and caused serious loss and hardship to remitters of money to Europe. Commerce has been largely affected. The purchasing power of the rupee in India did not, however, diminish—on the contrary, the high rate of exchange led to large exports. But the importers, who could not pay in goods, sustained a severe loss. Various projects were suggested for the remedy of the evil, but the great economic authorities in Parliament counselled a policy of masterly inactivity. A Select Committee of the House, of

Commons presided over by Mr. Goschen, an economist of the highest repute, was appointed to report on the Silver Question. The Committee made an able and elaborate report reviewing the history of the question and analyzing the causes of the depreciation of Silver. They could not think of any remedy, which might not prove worse than the disease, and so they recommended—no action. The report of the Committee was supplemented by a lucid speech of high scientific value by Mr. Goschen. The question of the Indian import duties was also hotly discussed in Parliament. At one time it was apprehended that it might rival in its consequences the memorable debate on Lord Ellenborough's despatch to Lord Canning on the celebrated Oudh Proclamation of the latter, by which the Governor General had confiscated the land of Oudh by virtue of its re-conquest by British arms, and then restored it to those talookdars, who had proved loyal to the British Government during the Sepoy Revolt. Of course Lord Salisbury's despatch to Lord Northbrook was not so peremptory or offensive as Lord Ellenborough's despatch, but it was sufficiently curt and incisive, and the friends of Lord Northbrook naturally made it a matter of public complaint. The debate in the Lords, which was headed by the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Granville, was sharp and interesting. Lord Salisbury was a foeman worthy of their steel. The battle raged loud and long, but ultimately an armistice was concluded pending the return of Lord Northbrook. His Lordship, it was currently rumoured, had been goaded into resignation by the haughty tone of Lord Salisbury's despatches. Whatever the truth of the matter, His Lordship did resign, but his return to England was the signal of a satisfactory peace between the parties. Lord Northbrook was the master of the situation. Right or wrong he had carried his point. To us in India His Lordship's policy appeared to be both just and righteous. He did not seek to humour the mighty magnates of Manchester. He had declared that his duty was to do justice to India, and that he would not sacrifice it for the sake of any English interest, however powerful. The meeting of the combatants at the India Office must have been highly satisfactory, for when they met in the gallery of Parliament they seemed to be as good friends as ever. Of course both Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury gave their own versions to the House, each with his usual ability, but there was an under-current of good feeling and courtesy, which imitators of parliamentary life in India would do well to follow. In our humble opinion both were right and both were wrong, however paradoxical such a remark might sound. Lord Salisbury was wrong in shewing a preference to Manchester interest before those of the unrepresented millions of India, but he was right in demanding from the Viceroy information of the course the latter had intended to follow before announcing his action. Lord Northbrook was right in refusing to repeal the cotton duties on financial and general grounds, and in revising the tariff with reference to the peculiar needs of Indian Commerce, which as experience shews has proved highly beneficial, but he was wrong in carrying out such important measures without first communicating with the Queen's Minister. The controversy about the import duties led to the limitation of the legislative powers of the Indian Government by the Secretary of State. India has now-a-days been brought so near to England that we cannot blame the Secretary of State for claiming a direct voice in the administration of the country, but this point raises a most important question regarding the future of the Indian constitution, which we cannot discuss in this historical sketch. Lord Salisbury's administration of the India Office during the past year was characterised with his usual ability, sagacity, and breadth of mind. Somewhat imperative in tone, but quick, deep, and penetrating, His Lordship possesses a mind, which can with equal ease grasp principles and details. He cannot brook opposition, but he generally takes broad views of questions. He has worthy coadjutors in his Council, who do not fear to oppose him when opposition is needed. Sir Erskine Perry is the most prominent in the Indian Council for independence and firmness. On the question of the import duties

Lord Salisbury met with a strong opposition in his Council. His Lordship, though not given to sentimentalism, has a strong sense of justice, and his broad and enlightened views regarding the treatment of the natives by Englishmen in India, particularly by English officers, were made public in a stirring address at an exhibition of the Cooper's Hill College. No less a personage than H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had spoken to His Lordship about the disagreeable social relations which subsisted between the Englishmen and Indians in India, and Lord Salisbury in emphatic terms condemned the spirit of discourtesy which marked the social intercourse of the former with the latter. We cannot, however, reconcile Lord Salisbury's sense of justice with his despatch to the Government of India lowering the age of candidates for the Civil Service competition, when he knows well that such a rule will shut out the Indian youths from the competition, and with the persistence with which he urged upon the Governor General in Council the necessity of reducing, if not repealing, the cotton duties. The last question has for the present been set at rest, but we hope the first will be reconsidered by his Lordship.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Last year witnessed a change in the head of the Government of India. Lord Northbrook resigned and left India in April last. After a career of four years his Lordship took that repose, which he had so well and honorably earned. His Lordship's administration was not brilliant in the sense in which the word is usually understood. He made no war, annexed no territory, broke no pledge, committed no plunder, and resorted to no sensational trick, and could not therefore be considered a brilliant ruler. He did his duty—a praise in these days of hollow-heartedness and dramatic effect the highest that could be accorded to a man. What Lord Northbrook had promised at the outset he fulfilled within the last four years. Nothing could be more honorable to him than the high conscientiousness with which he discharged his solemn and sacred trust. Apart from the substantial benefits which his Lordship conferred by his financial reforms, by reduction of taxation, by an intelligent and vigorous supervision of public works, by avoiding violent legislation, by his policy of conservation and preservation, the high moral character of his rule will long remain stamped upon the memory of the people of India. He made no invidious distinctions of race, country or color; he stretched forth his hand to the black man and the white with equal freedom and cheerfulness; he openly avowed his sympathy with the children of the soil, and in doing so raised their social and political status; himself devoid of pride he disarmed pride in his subordinates in their bearing towards the natives, and though apparently cold and reserved he possessed a warm heart within. He rewarded merit and honored those to whom honor was due. How strongly attached he was to the true interests of the people of India was seen from the bold front he had presented to Manchester. A grateful people resolved to erect a statue in commemoration of his beneficent administration. His Lordship was succeeded by Lord Lytton. This is the first instance of a poet raised to the Governor-Generalship of India. It is too early now to express any definite opinion regarding his Lordship's administration. One thing, however, we may say without a fear of contradiction—that sensitive as orientals are in matters of etiquette they fully realize in the personal bearing of Lord Lytton the high social quality of Owen Meredith, whose training in life was "a constant courtesy." As a poet his Lordship is naturally endowed with generous sympathies, and we have had a signal proof of his sense of justice and sympathizing heart in the Fuller Minute. His Lordship is credited with a vigorous frontier policy, and he is eminently fitted to carry it out. He understands well the complex problem of European politics, and he may therefore be trusted in welding his knowledge into the many-sided phases of the Indian Foreign Policy. Upon the whole his Lordship has begun well, and we make no doubt that his after-career will fully justify the choice of Mr. Disraeli. Not the least important trait in Lord Lytton's character,

as we have already remarked, is his social geniality. Wherever he goes he wins golden opinions by his urbanity and polished manners, and his public addresses have a rhythm, a candour, a quiet humour, and an anecdotal raciness, which seldom fail to produce an exhilarating effect. During the year Sir William Muir, the Finance Minister, resigned his office. As a financier Sir William did not leave any mark upon the concluding chapter of his Indian career, but he is an able and good man, and his Indian life is associated in the minds of the people in Northern India with many pleasing reminiscences. Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P., also resigned during the year. He is one of the ablest members of the Indian Civil Service; he possesses a large and varied experience, and above all an acute intellect. His was the ruling mind in the Government of Lord Mayo, but unfortunately his heart did not match his head, and his deficiency of sympathy with the people marred his success when he used to pull the wires of Government under the administration of the deceased Earl. He did not however fulfil public expectations as Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P. He knew the North West very well, but his health failed him, and his administration consequently proved one of routine. He has however come back as the successor of Sir William Muir in the Financial Department. Sir John Strachey was succeeded in the Lieutenant Governorship of the N. W. P., by Sir George Couper, Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Sir George is an average administrator. He is more fortunate in his connections than in his capacity to rule. Of Indian Civilians it may be said that by training they are more or less fit to govern, and when we remember that nothing is more easy than to govern such a loyal, law-abiding and submissive people as those of India, their work, whatever it may be, is much simplified. Sir George Couper's administration of Oudh was not very successful, but we hope that he will disprove the general impression by his administration of the N. W. P. Mr. Inglis succeeded him in the administration of Oudh. He is an officer of great revenue experience, good working habits, and wide and generous sympathies, and during his brief tenure of office in Oudh has done fairly enough. In Burmah there was a change in the personnel of the Government in consequence of the absence of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden on leave. Mr. Rivers Thompson, one of the chief secretaries to the Government of Bengal, was appointed to officiate for him. He is a man of great experience, and sound views, thorough conscientiousness, and quiet and unobtrusive disposition. He likes to work unseen, and this is the reason why the public hear so little of the hard and steady work which he is performing in British Burmah. He is treading in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor, and consolidating the measures, the broad lines of which had been laid down by the latter. In the beginning of the year Sir Richard Garth took his seat as Chief Justice of Bengal. A genial and conscientious man Sir Richard is respected and esteemed by all who come into contact with him. Mr. J. B. Phear, a fearless Judge and a good man, retired during the year, and has been succeeded by Mr. White, who now seems to be a dark horse.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

At the present time the foreign policy of the Government of India is of the greatest practical importance. Rumours of war are in the air, though we have reasons to believe that these rumours are more imaginary than real. The aspect of affairs in Europe has naturally enough colored the views of politicians and publicists in the East. Not many weeks have passed away when it was believed that collision between England and Russia in Asia was not remote; the attitude of Russia in Europe was any thing but assuring, and it was feared that the Northern Bear might spring upon the British Lion simultaneously in Europe and Asia—that in fact the Czar wanted to have two strings to his bow. Hence it was that the Russian envoy was working hard to gain influence in the Court of Cabul. Whatever the intentions of the Czar it could not be denied that the Russians were striving strenuously to bring the Amir under their influence.

But the turn which affairs in Europe have taken shews that there is no immediate prospect of a recourse to arms. Russia seems to have cooled down or has rather moderated her appetite, while the activity of England indicates that she is prepared to meet the worst. The prospect of peace in Europe has as a matter of course chased away the cloud on the political horizon of Asia. On the other hand information has come to the effect that the Amir of Cabul cherishes the same friendly feeling towards England as before. Lord Lytton has been on the best of terms with His Highness, and if the latter has not been able to come to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, it is due entirely to his ill-health. But internal broils seem to be breaking out in Afghanistan. The Ameer is sick; his sons are discontented and disobedient; his ministers not quite trustworthy; the secret influence of Russia is at active work; Persia, which is greatly under Russian influence, has an eye upon the border states of Afghanistan; and who knows what a day may bring forth? Our Government is, however, reconstructing its frontier policy. The internal commotion in Khelat gave it an opportunity to open a trade route through the Bolan pass. As we stated last week Lord Lytton lately met the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars on the Sind frontier, and ratified a new convention. The chief points of this convention are that the Khan and the Sirdars have agreed to refer all future quarrels to British arbitration instead of resorting to hostilities. Our Government has renewed the original subsidy, and also consented to send back the Resident to Khelat. The connection of the frontier by a railway through the Bolan pass is a most important concession made by the Khan, for it will give our Government a most advantageous position in watching the movements on the frontier. As a proof of the good feeling of the Khan and his Sirdars they have come with the greatest alacrity to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. During the past year there was not much in the relation of our Government with the Native Princes and chiefs, which would claim historical value. The old routine was followed without any great deviation. There was a cloud on the sky of Jeypore, but we believe it has passed away. At any rate the enthusiasm with which the Maharaja has joined the Assemblage, shews that His Highness has become reconciled. His internal administration it would seem attracted the attention of the Government, but a few gentle hints have probably brought about the desired reform. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia was in the best of moods; he was the first to hold public rejoicings in his State in celebration of the Queen's assumption of the imperial title. The Holkar is steadily pursuing a progressive policy in his state, and so the Maharaja of Travancore. Puttiala lost its young chief on the day of the embarkation of Lord Northbrook, and the affairs of that State have been entrusted to a Council of Regency. The State of Baroda is setting down. The public look forward with anxious interest to the first report of Sir Madava Rao. It is believed that the report has been made, but for some reason or other it has not seen the light of publicity. One thing is however clear. The public ear is not assailed with tales of oppression and clamour which used to meet it from the country of the Gaekwar. The administrative machinery has been fairly organized, and the work of reconstruction and reform is apparently progressing satisfactorily. Public attention was roused during the year to the question of the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam of Hyderabad. If treaties are to be respected, the restoration cannot be deferred without violating the treaty obligations of our Government; the Berars had been assigned as a trust for the fulfilment of certain pecuniary obligations of the Nizam. Those obligations have been discharged, and Hyderabad is now under an enlightened administration, which renders it impossible that there would be relapse of the old state of things. More than once did the Nizam apply to the British Government for the restoration of the Berars, but without effect. Sir Salar Jung, the renowned minister of Hyderabad went to England last year with a view it was believed to press the Nizam's claims to the Berars. Nothing has transpired as to the issue of his labors—it is even said that he was not al-

lowed to urge that claim at all. Be that as it might it is manifest that the loyalty and fidelity of the Nizam's Government deserve a recognition by the restoration of his rightful property. A fond expectation was cherished that perhaps this act of grace would be performed on the auspicious day of the proclamation of the Queen's Imperial title, but nothing has yet oozed out on the subject. We do hope that the new epoch in England's rule of India will be marked by this act of justice and grace.

LEGISLATION.

IN the Supreme Council the legislative mill was not so active as in previous years. This was a matter for public congratulation. The Indian Legislature was justly characterized by Lord Ellenborough as a Standing Committee of Changes. We had sad examples of the truth of this saying when Sir Henry Maine and Mr. FitzJames Stephen held the legislative portfolio. Mr. Hobhouse is not so radical; as becomes his age he is calm, cautious, and conservative. He has done good work in his day, but in a quiet and sedate manner. Several important bills were passed last year, such as the Oudh Revenue Bill, the Oudh Laws Bill, the Specific Relief Bill, the Opium Bill, and the like. There were two Bills which evoked the greatest opposition from the Native public of Bombay and Bengal, we mean the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, and the Dramatic Performances Bill. The first Bill had been before the Council for more than two years. It was indebted for its paternity to Sir Barrow Ellis, and was brought to maturity by Mr. Hope. No other Bombay Bill within our memory met with such vigorous, persistent, and we should add just opposition from the native population of the Western Presidency, than this measure. Meetings were held in different parts of the presidency; memorials were presented from numerous bodies of people; a constant agitation was kept up in the press; even the aid of the judges of the local High Court was enlisted, but all to no avail. The syren voice of Mr. Hope, which made the outside public sick, charmed the august personages within the Council Chamber. The Bill as the readers of this journal are well aware sought to lay the axe at the root of the constitutional administration of the land settlement. Under the existing law questions of right and principle involved in settlement suits were referable to the Civil Courts for trial; this Bill proposed to take away the power of the Courts in this respect; this was a retrograde move, and the people of Bombay naturally protested against it. But as we have said above the Council turned a deaf ear to the representations addressed to it. The people of Bombay were driven to the necessity of appealing to the Secretary of State, and before the year closed intelligence came from England to the effect that the Secretary of State has practically vetoed the bill. It is said that the Bill has been so transmogrified at the India Office that the child can hardly be recognized by its putative father. The Dramatic Performances Bill owed its origin to a frolic of a parcel of youngsters. A theatrical company had produced a farce caricaturing a certain native gentleman, to whom His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had done the distinguished honor of a private visit. It was the curiosity of seeing Hindu ladies "at home," which had attracted the Royal visitor to this native house, and the pugnacious youths of the Great National Theatre made the auspicious visit the subject of a screaming farce. They were not, so we are informed, in the slightest degree irreverent to H. R. H., but they made fun of the good old native gentleman. They should not have done any thing of the kind—good sense and good taste alike forbade it. Particularly as allusion was necessarily made to H. R. H. the native community in one voice condemned the performance. The Government was scandalized, and as it had contemplated to pass a law to regulate the theatre, this performance determined its resolution. The Governor-General issued an Ordinance with a view to repress the repetition of the farce and the enactment of like representations. A bill was introduced in the Council for the purpose of prohibiting dramatic performances of a certain kind. The native public

opposed the Bill because they thought the present law was quite sufficient for all practical purposes in the interest of public peace and morality, and because the Bill was too sweeping in its nature. Several representations were made against the Bill, which however underwent material alterations in the Select Committee. Although we cannot support the Bill on principle, we must candidly confess that as amended and passed it is not open to the serious objections to which it was originally liable. There was another Bill introduced in the Council which called forth opposition from the public—we allude to the Presidency Magistrates Bill. This Bill sought to increase considerably the summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates of the Presidency towns, and consequently to abolish trial by jury so far as the cases which would come under that jurisdiction were concerned. This Bill was greatly amended in Select Committee, but not to the extent desired. By far the most important Bill which occupied the attention of the Council during the year was the Civil Procedure Bill. This measure has been before the Select Committee for about three years. No less than four drafts have been published, and at each successive stage important alterations have been introduced. The Civil Procedure Code was passed in 1859, and although some patches have been made now and then, the body of the law has not been touched for the last seventeen years. The Bill as last amended contains many innovations of a rather retrograde character. By far the most important chapter of the Bill is that which refers to the execution of decrees. The restrictions which it imposes upon the speedy and effective execution of decrees are calculated to bring the whole machinery of monetary transactions to a dead-lock. The present procedure for the execution of decrees is bad enough, but what is proposed to be substituted instead will be worse. It is believed that this Bill will be passed before Mr. Hobhouse leaves India. We do hope that it will not be passed in a hurry. The public have not yet had time to study fully and carefully all the bearings of its numerous provisions.

The beginning of the last year brought to a close a most laborious and important session of the Bengal Legislative Council. Several important measures, which had agitated the public mind in the previous year, were enacted into law. First in local importance was the Calcutta Municipal Bill. It made its progress amid a storm of opposition both in and out of Council. Even after it had left the Council its opponents pursued it to the Vice-regal chamber, where it awaited a formal decree for coming into existence. Lord Northbrook was then on the eve of departure, and His Lordship did not evidently like to touch his Lieutenant on a point on which he was known to be keenly sensitive. So His Lordship allowed the Calcutta Municipal Bill to become law. This Bill was followed by another Bill called the Mofussil Municipalities Bill. It related to the Municipal Government of Mofussil towns. It too had objectionable features, which evoked sharp and hostile criticisms; it was allowed to pass in the usual course. Two most important Bills were enacted by the Bengal Council respecting the administration of landed estates, the first was relating to the registration of land, and the second the partition of estates. Both these measures were prepared with great care and labor. The registration of estates in Bengal was proposed with a view to the enforcement of certain public obligations of the landholders; in so far it would be an aid to the Government, but its indirect benefit to the landed classes would be very great. A simple law for partition of estates in Bengal was a crying want for half a century past; proposals had been submitted for the revision of the Butwara law from time to time, but they were never put into definite shape; a bill was prepared under Sir William Grey, but it fell to the lot of Sir Richard Temple to pass it into law. Another important measure was the Bill to prevent agrarian outrages in Bengal. It is a Bill to facilitate the recovery and simplify the adjustment of rent. It is a tentative measure, but in our opinion of doubtful efficacy. In passing those Bills the Council held sittings not once a week as usual, but frequently twice and sometimes thrice a

week. We doubt whether the Bengal Council had ever had such a hard and laborious session as the last. There was nothing done in the Bombay and Madras Legislative Councils of any great importance. In the Madras Council a Bill was introduced much on the model of the Calcutta Municipal Bill for the amendment of the municipal constitution of the town of Madras. The people of Madras it seems are not satisfied, but the Council seems determined to pass it into law.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR'S Budget statement for 1876-77 was a fitting finale of the era of enlightened and successful financial statesmanship inaugurated by Lord Northbrook. It shewed that during the four years of his rule our resources had been husbanded with care, judgment, and economy, that notwithstanding considerable reduction of taxation, which had given a substantial relief to the people, the equilibrium between income and expenditure was firm, that though a large extraordinary expenditure of six millions and a half was incurred to meet the famine, not a pie of additional taxation was imposed. The Budget as presented in 1874, gave the estimated revenue at £48,984,000. At the close of the year the Regular estimate gave ground for expecting £50,070,000. The sum actually realized was £50,570,177 that was to say, it was better than the Regular estimate by £500,177. The ordinary expenditure was taken in the Budget at £47,792,000. In the Regular estimate it was raised to £48,181,000. The actual charge stood at £48,043,137, or less than the Regular estimate by £167,813. Thus taking the whole account, the actual figures were better than the Regular estimate formed at the close of last year, by £867,990. It followed that the surplus then anticipated of £1,839,000 turned out actually to be a surplus of £2,556,990. This large and gratifying surplus was irrespective of famine expenditure in Bengal. The famine charges of the year 1874-75 were £2,237,860; and if we include them in the account, the surplus was reduced from £2,556,990 to £319,130. The operations of 1875-76 were equally satisfactory. The Budget and Regular estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for the current year shewed the following results:—The income was estimated at £49,820,000. It was expected to be £50,991,000, that is, it would probably be better than the estimate by £1,171,000. The charges were estimated at £49,314,000 that is they would be less than the estimate by £226,000. They probably amounted to £49,088,000. The surplus was estimated at £506,000; it was expected to be £1,903,000. But these figures, as before, were irrespective of famine charges. Including them, the surplus fell from £1,903,000 to £1,247,000. What could be a better indication of the soundness of our financial system than these cheering facts?

The one speck on our financial horizon was the depreciation of the rupee. This cloud grew bigger and bigger as the year advanced. It so alarmed the Government that it issued peremptory instructions to the subordinate departments for reduction of expenditure. But at the close of the year the rupee, which had lost one-fourth of its value, greatly recovered its position. The silver coinage of America rallied the market. If our Government had been wise and had invested a good portion of its cash balances in silver for coinage at the value which ruled in September and October, it would have saved the whole of the loss, which it would incur by the difference in exchange. We still believe that the most efficient remedy for the exchange difficulty would be the introduction of a uniform silver coinage for England and India. But England blinded by self-interest will not adopt this remedy. It is however gratifying to observe that some of the advanced thinkers on economic questions are at one with us on this important subject. The action of America has been in the direction which we ventured to indicate for England. As might be well imagined the fall in the value of silver had a depressing effect upon our commerce. But on the other hand it stimulated exports. Wheat received a most active stimulus. The far seeing policy of Lord Northbrook in removing the duty on the export of wheat has been most triumphantly vindicated. This arti-

le promised to find a strong hold upon the English market. The manufacture of cotton fabrics is also going on apace. The Cotton Mills are rapidly multiplying in Bombay. In Bengal this enterprise is also growing. Even some of the native states are busy in erecting Cotton Mills. This is notably the case in Holkar's State. The prospects of our finances have however been somewhat darkened by the cloud of the scarcity in Bombay and Madras.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

No burning questions arose during the year in connection with the internal administration of the country under the Government of India. By far the most important question raised was the relation of the Government with the High Court, which was involved in the Fuller Minute of Lord Lytton. That minute has been discussed *ad nauseum*, and we will not repeat what we have written so often on the subject. Suffice it to say that that minute afforded the people of India a pledge on the part of Lord Lytton that his Lordship will tolerate no invidious distinction of color or creed in the administration of justice. As for the relation of the Government with the High Court it stands where it did. Lord Lytton did not act unconstitutionally when his Lordship criticized the High Court in the Fuller Minute. His Lordship had called for the opinion of the High Court on the Fuller case in his executive capacity, and the Court had given its opinion in that capacity. It might have refused to give that opinion extra-judicially, and it would have been perfectly right if it had done so. That it did not do so was its own fault. Having however committed itself and thus brought itself under the executive jurisdiction of the Government of India, it had no right to complain because the Government did not agree with it and indeed set its own judgment above that of the Court. The Government would not have dared criticize the Court in this manner, if the Court had sat upon the case judicially. Last year the Government of India appointed two commissions, one on the Bombay Revenue Settlement and the other on the Salt tax. The reports of neither Commission has yet been made public. The question of Civilian grievances assumed a rather threatening aspect last year. It had been made in the previous Sessions of Parliament the subject of discussion by Mr. Lowe. Lord Northbrook before his departure had published a Resolution shewing that the Government had done no injustice to junior civilians by appointing military and uncovenanted officers to certain coveted posts. To redress the Civilian grievance the Government appointed a Commission which recommended a tempting scale of retiring allowances. In other words the poor tax-payers must suffer in order to give rapid promotion to greedy civilians. It was not borne in mind that the block in the promotion was chiefly due to the reckless manner, in which civilians were admitted when there was no room for them. Unless the annual examination be stopped for some time, we fear there will be no cessation of the block in the promotion. In fact there are more hands than there is business for them, and the result is that they are encroaching upon berths which had been reserved for the uncovenanted branch of the service. The question of the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service by nomination greatly agitated the public mind during the year. As usual there are two parties to the question, the pro-native and the anti-native. The anti-native is the more powerful, because it is backed by the civilians, who are the rulers of the country. Perhaps this day a practical answer will be given to the question, whether natives will be appointed by nomination in India or not. Closely connected with this question is that of judicial reform. It is proposed to create appellate benches in the districts composed of European and Native Judges. During the year the question of the relations of Government servants with the Press was raised in connection with certain articles written by Col. Macdonald in the *Friend of India* against the head of his department. The decision of the Government in Col. Macdonald's case was arbitrary and unjust.

BENGAL.

LITTLE did we expect that the past year would prove the last year of Sir Richard Temple's administration of Bengal. This is not the time nor place to review Sir Richard's career as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. One thing, however, we may be permitted to observe. There is not perhaps another Civilian in India, who has seen such varied service and risen so rapidly as Sir Richard Temple. Leaving aside the usual noviciate we see him in early youth as Secretary to the Punjab Government; and it was here where he manifested those high literary powers, which have won him the name of *chevalier le plumé*. It was commonly believed that he wrote up the Lawrence administration. From the Punjab he came to Calcutta as the head of the Civil Finance Commission. He was then a member of the Indigo Commission and Police Commission. Subsequently he became Secretary to Mr. James Wilson, the Finance Minister. He was next appointed Resident at Hyderabad, then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, subsequently for a short time Foreign Secretary, and Finance Minister. From the Finance Department he was translated to Belvedere, and from Belvedere he is promoted to Bombay. No other Bengal Civilian had before been raised from a Lieutenant Governorship to a Presidency Governorship. It will be thus seen that Sir Richard has held some of the most important appointments in India, and his promotion has been most rapid. At the same time Sir Richard has been one of the best abused men in India. His enemies attribute this almost unparalleled success to his sheer good luck, but he can afford to laugh at them. They laugh who win. Sir Richard was not quite happy in his mode of administration during the past year. In the beginning of the year he met with a strong opposition to his scheme of municipal reform for Calcutta. The attitude which he had taken with regard to the nomination of Mr. J. B. Roberts to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality had caused a public scandal, and the more he spoke about the Calcutta Municipality the more did the public distrust his intentions. But nothing ventura nothing have. Sir Richard ventured on, and succeeded in giving the metropolis of India an elective municipality. It should be borne in mind that the Calcutta public were not opposed to election as such, but wanted the substance and not a shadow. Then came a series of cases in which certain District Magistrates had committed most high-handed proceedings, regardless of law and justice. They were the Midnapore Jail case, the Maldah embankment case, the Rajshaye Deccas, the Mahesh Car case, and last, though not the least the Chittagong cases. In dealing with all those cases, Sir Richard shewed an amount of administrative weakness, which was little expected from a man of his nerve and firmness. His enemies were not slow in saying that whatever his professed sympathy for the people, he had not the courage to act with decision and impartiality when men of his own cloth were concerned. The impunity given to those capricious, arbitrary, and high-handed Civilians led the people to cry out whether there was a Government in the country. The Chittagong cases will remain a monument of Sir Richard's administrative imbecility. In other respects Sir Richard shewed considerable activity, sagacity, and vigorous action. It is a peculiar merit of the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that he sees things with his own eyes—there is not a nook and corner of the province, which he has not visited, with the people of which he has not exchanged words, with the requirements of which he has not acquainted himself. He has set a noble example in his own person in the personal treatment of the natives. He is always kind and affable—he treats native gentlemen as gentlemen, and he is accessible to all—as Sir John Malcolm used to say, *char durza khola*. Since Sir Richard Temple has assumed the reins of the Government he has done his best to enlist the confidence of the officers under him—he does not meddle and muddle; he gives full latitude of action to the departmental heads, while he keeps them under necessary control. The administrative machinery, so far as routine work goes, is working smoothly enough. Sir Richard Temple takes

an active and lively interest in education. He has given an impetus to high education, while he has consolidated the scheme of popular education. He justly lays great stress upon scientific and practical education, and though he has not been quite successful in this line, he has taken the initiative in a proper spirit. He has given a local habitation to Dr. Mahendralal Sircar's Science Association, and if the Albert Temple of Science is not an accomplished fact, he is not to blame for it. There has been no lack of encouragement from him, on the contrary he went to lengths, to which any other Governor would not perhaps have gone, to nurse it into life. At Bankipore he has assisted in establishing an industrial school. To the Mahomedans and Eurasians he has given special encouragement for education. He has introduced some important improvements in the jail system. He has made arrangements for the establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory. He has written a good deal about the Police, but we must confess we do not see much improvement in it. He has taken active measures for the collection of trade statistics. He has proposed an important scheme for judicial reform. He seems to be fully alive to the defects of the present Appellate Courts in the districts, and has urged strongly the creation of a new appellate bench composed of Civilian and Native Judges. He has been powerfully backed in this matter by Sir Richard Garth. We believe this reform is simply a question of time. We cannot say we sympathize with Sir Richard's notions about the administration of criminal justice. He seems to be partial to the new system of summary trials, but experience shews that that system is repressive of the liberty of the people and subversive of the ends of justice. Sir Richard takes a deep interest in the relations between the landlord and tenant in Bengal. By acting as a mediator and by exerting his influence through the district officers, he has succeeded in a great measure in throwing oil over troubled waters. We feel convinced that if he had followed the fire-brand policy of his predecessor Bengal would have been consumed in an agrarian conflagration. But his considerate and timely action has averted that calamity. He has propounded a scheme for the settlement of the Rent difficulty, which has been much criticized by the public. Public opinion has not been lost upon him in this respect, for he has considerably modified the opinions, which he had originally expressed. It will not fall to his lot to pass the Rent Bill, which he has drafted, and although we do not agree with him on all points, we must do him the justice to say that he has evinced a laudable solicitude for the solution of the difficulty. Sir Richard paid considerable attention to the development of the resources of the country during the past year. The Northern Bengal State Railway is his project, and the other day he went himself to see the line and push on its completion. The irrigation works projected before are being carried on with vigour. He had proposed a scheme of navigation through the Eastern districts, but it is not likely to be carried out as it would be very expensive. Strange to say he did little to improve the drainage of the districts suffering from the epidemic fever, but he proposes to appoint a commission. For our part we think that what is needed is not a commission but action. Sir Richard has given special attention to the amelioration of the condition of the people of Orissa and Behar. The improvements projected by Sir William Grey in Orissa have to a great extent been carried out; indeed we may say Orissa has turned a new leaf. Behar is still the Bæcia of the territories under the Government of Bengal, but Sir Richard has been active in diffusing the blessings of education among the people of that province. The economic condition of the population of Behar requires earnest attention. At about the close of the year Sir Richard Temple greatly popularized himself by releasing Nobin, the victim of the Tarkeshur Mohunt, and by permitting Doorga procession in Punduah justly disregarding the unreasoning and bigoted opposition of the Mahomedans there.

BOMBAY.

Since Sir Phillip Wodehouse has become Governor of Bombay there has been no life in the

administration of the Western Presidency. He is either apathetic or too old for active work. If Bombay has progressed, it may be said that it has done so in spite of him. It is a pity that such a fine province, with such an intelligent and enterprising population, should pine away for want of an energetic Governor. During the past year Bombay had a burning question in the land settlement grievances of the ryots. These grievances took a serious turn in the demonstrations which some of the aggrieved ryots made for redress. They plundered the mahajans and set the law at defiance. The Government applied the panacea for all grievances to which Indian flesh is heir—it appointed a Commission. The report of the Commission has not yet been published. We have already alluded to the dissatisfaction which was caused in Bombay by the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. In the latter part of the year Bombay was afflicted with drought, which has been followed by a scarcity. We must do Sir Phillip the justice to say that he has taken prompt measures to afford relief to the distressed population. Public works have been undertaken on an extensive scale, grain has been imported and relief centres established. By far the worst feature of the calamity in Bombay was a water famine. Cattle found neither fodder nor water. Thousands have been deported from the Presidency. The Government has relaxed the forest conservation rules, and permitted the cattle to graze on pastures of the forest department. The cotton industry of Bombay seems to be prosperous. New mills were opened during the year, and if reports are to be trusted the prospects of cotton manufacture are cheering. The Port Trust of Bombay has become a public grievance. Lord Lytton paid a visit to Bombay at the close of the year, and this grievance was pressed upon His Lordship's attention.

MADRAS.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham has commenced his work in right earnest. It is the first instance of a live Duke coming to India as a subordinate Governor. But His Grace is a man with honorable principles. His father left him a heavy legacy in debt, and he has repaid every farthing of it, though in doing so he has greatly curtailed his own resources. As might be expected he has a warm sympathy for the people, whose destinies have been committed to his care. He is active and industrious. He likes to see things with his own eyes, and does not shirk the labor of moving about. He has given a signal proof of his sympathy to the people in the now notorious Weld case. In that case as the reader is aware the Magistrate insulted the religious feelings of the Hindu population of his district by ordering the exhumation and removal of the dead body of a sannyasi, who had been buried on the banks of a sacred tank. The sons of the deceased petitioned the Government against this sacrilegious act, and because they had ventured to complain, one of them who was an official subordinate of the Magistrate was suspended. His Grace the Governor took up the case warmly, called for an explanation from the Assistant Magistrate and the District Magistrate, and being satisfied with the truth of the representations of the petitioners suspended the Assistant and reprimanded the District Magistrate. Such vigorous action took the Madras Civilian by surprise, and they kept up an incessant agitation in the Press against the orders of the Governor. But the Duke was firm in his decision. He held that civilian pride and high-handedness must bend before justice. An appeal was made by the Magistrates to the Supreme Government, but Lord Lytton was equally firm. The internal administration of Madras during the past year was generally of a routine character. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the Madras Municipal Bill to which we have adverted above. Madras like Bombay has been afflicted with a scarcity. At first it was thought that it would not be serious; but it appears that distress is great and widespread. The relief measures taken by the Duke of Buckingham seem to be sufficient and comprehensive. Indeed, it is believed that they are better organized than similar measures in Bombay. The population of both Bombay and Madras, thanks to the revenue system prevailing there, are very

poor—they live from hand to mouth. The assessment is so exorbitant that the cultivators have scarcely any surplus left to fall back upon in times of difficulty and distress. There are no wealthy landholders to come to the relief of the tenantry in calamitous times like this. In Madras however where the Permanent Settlement was introduced in some isolated tracts there are a few substantial zemindars left, and these are nobly exerting themselves for the relief of their tenantry. They have opened relief works, established annuities, and are giving alms.

THE OTHER PROVINCES.

FOREMOST among the minor provinces are the North Western Provinces. These provinces with the Punjab and Oudh constitute Hindoostan Proper, and form the seat of power; the system of administration, though modified on that of Bengal, is still considerably modified by reason of the less advanced condition of the people. It is more patriarchal than constitutional. As we have remarked under a separate head the Government of the North Western Provinces during the last year was carried on more by the secretaries than by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, though an able and experienced man, could not much attend to business owing to ill-health. In the Punjab Sir Henry Davies brought his placid rule nearly to a close. His administration has not been distinguished by much activity, far less by any brilliant measures, but he proved a good fair weather Governor. On one point we regret he has shewn a narrowness of mind, which proved detrimental to the best interests of the Punjab—we mean his hostile attitude to liberal English education. If there is any one thing which is calculated more than another to rouse the people of this country from the torpor of ages and raise them to the platform of modern civilization, it is good English education, but Sir Henry far from giving any encouragement proposed the abolition of the Delhi College. Oudh seems to be retrogressing. It is embarrassed with so many administrative difficulties that even those who had before swelled the cry of annexation, now question the good policy of the absorption of that territory into the British Raj. They compare the condition of the people of Oudh under Native and British rule, and wonder that while the people have been so much more taxed they are so much worse off. British Burmah is rapidly progressing. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden left it a Garden of Eden, and Mr. Rivers Thompson is nurturing it with a fostering care. The Central Provinces are making steady progress. Mr. Morris is not a fussy administrator, but he is painstaking, steady, and liberal-minded. Assam has been newly created a Chief Commissionership. The way in which Colonel Keatinge has worked shows the mistake of the appointment of a political officer, without any experience in Bengal, to this important charge; whatever his experience acquired in political situations, that experience it would seem has not availed him much in his new administrative duties. Every now and then we receive complaints from Assam, and these complaints show that the administration there is capricious and high-handed. Mysore is a trust state. For the short time Mr. Dalvell administered its affairs, he shewed great activity and vigour. Mr. Saunders has joined his appointment, but we do not hear good accounts of his method of work.

CALCUTTA.

THE year 1876 marks an epoch in the history of Calcutta. The municipal constitution was changed, and a partial elective system was proclaimed. The old Corporation, though not in theory still in fact, was a representative body, for many of those who composed it were representative men, but the *apkwastas*, inflicted by Sir George Campbell, reduced the independent members to a nullity, and rendered them utterly useless for all practical purposes. A change was therefore much needed, and the introduction of the elective system, though partial, was an important concession, but the public were opposed to it because it was fettered by too many drawbacks, which tended to minimize the power of the Commissioners. Considerable agitation was kept up for the amendment of the bill. For the first time in the history of Indian legislation the delegates of the public were heard at the bar of the Council; this was in a constitutional

point of view a great gain. The bill before it was passed into law was considerably modified. Still it did not meet the reasonable wishes of the public. We however look upon the bill as a tentative measure only. If it works well it will doubtless be improved. The elections were completed in October; the majority of the elected members are Hindus. It is to be regretted that the Europeans as a body took no part in the election, whether as electors or as candidates for election. European gentlemen of weight also declined to be nominated by Government. The new Commissioners have hitherto gone on well, though we must confess that a fair admixture of the non-official European element would have greatly strengthened them. The brunt of the election work fell upon Sir Stuart Hogg. We repeat what we have before said that were it not for his energy, activity and devotedness the new system would have proved a failure. There was no enthusiasm about it, but Sir Stuart by sheer dint of his energy managed to create an interest in it. Last year a fresh census of Calcutta was taken under the superintendence of Mr. Beverley, and the work was done satisfactorily. Disabled by ill-health Sir Stuart Hogg resigned the Chairmanship in November last. Mr. Metcalfe, Inspector-General of Police, has succeeded him. Hitherto he has shewn every disposition to keep himself within the four corners of the constitution. He is patient, painstaking, reasonable and just. We hope he will go on as he has begun.

INTELLECTUAL, SOCIAL, AND MORAL.

EVERY year is pushing India forward in the race of intellectual, social and moral progress. English education is a mighty lever, and notwithstanding the discouragement offered in certain official quarters, it is spreading widely and steadily. The graduates whom the Universities are sending forth annually are swelling the intellectual phalanx in the country, which is destined to effect a moral revolution of the highest interest to the cause of humanity. Those who are in the midst of this revolution, can scarcely realize the magnitude of the work, which has already been accomplished. The beneficent influences of English Government, exerted by English ideas and English institutions, are greatly helping the progress of the revolution. It is true that the more English education is spreading and the more the natives are acquiring self-respect and self-dependence, the more are Europeans of a certain class shewing a less disposition to mix with them on terms of equality and friendship, and while we regret this we must confess that in one sense it is not a matter of unmixed regret. The educated natives are being taught the value of self-help. They have too strong a faith in the sense of justice of the English nation, and they feel assured that whatever rebuffs they may get here they will get justice from England. The national conscience of England has been roused to the gross injustice done to the people in the social and political degradation in which they have been kept, and its reawakening augurs the dawn of a better day. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has added to Her Style and Titles the name of India as a renewed pledge of her affection for India, and the spirit in which our future sovereign has turned into account the observations he had made during his recent Royal visit, shews that a new era awaits the administration of this country. The rumoured appointment of natives to the civil service and the army affords a gratifying evidence of the approach of the new era. It cannot now be contended that the natives are not fit for such appointments, and the longer they are shut out from legitimate avenues to their ambition, the greater the wrong done to them. The Vernacular Press was in active work during the past year. The advantage of combining English with vernacular education is best realized in Bengal. There is not a department of literature or science, which does not find votaries among the educated natives of Bengal, and although most of the publications are trashy, still the intellectual activity which they indicate is a matter of great importance. The theatre has become an established institution in Bengal. The promotion of rational amusement is a social gain; we only wish that the managers of the theatres would take care to eschew what is offensive to good taste and morality. Several new institutions were founded during the year. Dr. Sircar's dream

was realized, and the Science Association was formally launched into existence under the auspices of Sir Richard Temple, who has condescended to be its first President, and has assisted it with substantial aid not only from the public exchequer but also from his private purse. The Association has commenced work by the delivery of lectures. The wealthy and educated classes of the community have contributed handsomely to the support of the Association. A public Hall entitled the Albert Hall, in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was established through the exertions of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. The Government has also aided this project. An Art Gallery was founded by Sir Richard Temple. The Zoological Gardens, long projected, but which had hitherto existed in the brains of some enthusiasts, were opened last year. The Garden owes its existence chiefly to Sir Richard Temple. An Asylum for the blind and incurables was also established during the year. Several new Associations were formed, the principal of which were the Indian Association composed of educated natives, the Eurasian Association, at the inaugural meeting of which the Lieutenant-Governor presided, and the district Association of Hooghly. The Hurish Chunder Mookerjee Library, which is a memorial of our lamented predecessor, was opened in the premises of the British Indian Association. The old Associations worked with their usual energy. The Brahmo Samaj movement was fairly sustained by both the conservative and progressive Brahmos. The cause of female education received a new impetus by the appointment of an Inspectress of female schools. Honors were conferred by the Calcutta University upon two of our distinguished scholars, Babu Rajendralala Mitra and the Rev. K. M. Banerjee. The paths for the advancement of educated natives, whether in the Government service or at the bar, being now blocked up, it was gratifying to observe that they turned their attention to independent enterprise. Several joint stock companies under native management were formed during the year. They are Loan Companies and Tea Companies. A movement was set on foot by Dr. Monier Williams for the education of Indian youths in connection with the Oxford University. Dr. Pronunoo Coomarr Ray, the Gilchrist scholar, returned to India loaded with academic honors, which had never before fallen to the lot of an Indian student. Several Indian youths were called to the bar and admitted to the Medical profession in England. In Madras and Bombay two natives were admitted into the Civil Service by competition.

OBITUARY.

FOREMOST among those who fell victims to the King of Terrors during the past year was Bishop Milman. A scholar and a philanthropist his memory is cherished in grateful recollection by the Indian Community. Whatever the opinions among his co-religionists regarding his views on doctrinal points, he shewed the greatest liberality and toleration in his intercourse with non-Christians. On the demise of Bishop Milman the Bishopric of Calcutta went a-begging. At last a successor has been found to him. Among natives of rank the Maharaja of Puttiala, a Prince of great promise, died last year. There was a run of mortality in the Education Department. Mr. Woodrow, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Lobb Principal of Krishnagur College, Mr. Thwaytes Principal of the Hooghly College, and Mr. Beeby Professor, Presidency College, were snatched away in the midst of their useful careers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THIS day the *Hindoo Patriot* enters upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence. Life is short, Art is long. The renowned founder of this paper, who made its name and fame, was not destined to nurse long this child of his mighty mind. This flower of native society was plucked off in full bloom before he could complete eight years of his editorial labors. It has pleased Providence to permit us to hold on the oars which our predecessor left for double that period, and we humbly thank Him for giving us strength to work on amid trials and tribulations, with which His chastening hand visited us. We wish our

constituents, supporters, friends, and well-wishers a happy—happy New Year and many many returns of the same!

TO-DAY QUEEN VICTORIA is proclaimed Empress of India, and the Empire resounds with joy. Whether her Indian subjects fully realize the significance of the new title or not, we hope the beneficence of the imperial rule will convey the meaning more impressively than any pomp or pageant can. The Government has spared no effort or expense to make it effective, and to spread the blessed contagion as widely as possible. We will take a future occasion to dwell on the Durbars and their moral effects. In the meantime we cannot but express our regret that no new proclamation is to be issued to-day save what was published in August last. The Viceroy at Delhi, and the Presidents of the Chota Durbar at the provincial and district capitals, will deliver addresses in commemoration of this auspicious event. The Imperial Proclamation issued in August was a formal document. It gives no assurance, makes no pledge, announces no policy. Is this reticence due to the fact that the Proclamation of 1858 has become a political difficulty by reason of the handle it gives to Her Majesty's Indian subjects in asserting their rights and demanding justice?

WE HAVE received a programme of the Proclamation Durbar, which will be held in this city this noon in a canvas pavilion on the Maidan. We have not space for the programme *in extenso*, but will give a brief summary of the arrangements proposed. A pavilion has been put up at a cost of Rs. 17,000; the seats have been arranged in tiers, and a dais has been erected for the accommodation of some of the leading men both European and Native. The proceedings will commence precisely at noon when the four Trumpeters will sound a fanfaronade.

The Proclamation will then be read from the Dais first in English, secondly in Bengali and thirdly in Hindoostani. After the Proclamation has been read the Troops will fire a *feu de joie*, and a salute of 101 guns will be fired by the batteries on the ground.

The address will then be delivered first in English and afterwards in the vernacular.

After the address the native gentlemen who are to receive certificates will be led up in order to the Presiding Officer who will present the certificates to them. Whilst the certificates are being presented in the Pavilion, the Brigadier General will present the medals, which the Viceroy has ordered to be distributed to the Troops.

The Troops will then march past the saluting Flag, and the ceremony will conclude.

It is understood that morning dress should be worn by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform. Parents who wish to bring with them not more than one child between the age of four and eight can do so, but no native servants can be admitted in charge of children, and no separate seat is provided for a child.

The following is a list of the native gentlemen of Calcutta, and the 24-Pergunnahs who are to receive certificates.—A special seat is reserved for each of these gentlemen.

CALCUTTA.

Babu Pannalall Seal.	Kumar Amarendrakrishna Bahadur.
Rai Kannailal Day Bahadur.	Babu Keshubchunder Sen.
" Ramprasad Mitter Bahadur.	" Durgachurn Law.
Pundit Issurchunder Vidya-sagar.	" Khulotechunder Ghose
Kaji Abdool Barree.	Rai Ramnarain Das Bahadur.
Pundit Bharat Shriromani.	Babu Chundermohun Chatterji
Babu Dwarkanath Mullick.	" Dwarkanath Biswas.
Rai Soshichunder Dutt Bahadur.	" Chunderkumar Day.
Babu Bhugobuttchurn Mullick.	" Obhoychurn Gooho.
" Jogeshchunder Dutt.	Haji Mahomed Abdool Kurroom.
" Romanath Kobiraj.	Timeiz Khan Bahadur.
Rai Rajendralal Mullick Bahadur.	Babu Gangapersad Sen.
Kumar Grishchunder Sinha.	E. S. Gubboy, Esq.
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.	Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, LL.D.
" Meer Mahomed Ally.	Babu Anodapersad Banerji.
Mr. Manickji Rustomji.	Rai Jaggedasund Mookerjee Bahadur.
Rev'd Dr. K. M. Banerji, LL.D.	Etan Bin Curtis.
Babu Soorendromohun Tagore.	Montivie Ahm'd.
" Mus. Doc.	Babu Sreenath Ghose.
" Debendranath Tagore.	Dr. Juggobandhoo Bose.
" Tarracknath Poranick.	Babu Bhobunmohun Sarcar.
Mirza Mahomed Khuli Sherji.	" Shamachurn Sarcar.
Dr. Mohendralal Sarcar.	B. D. J. Ezra, Esq.
Babu Kallykishen Tagore.	Babu Holychand Singh.
	" Protabsunder Ghose.
	" Dinaldas Burmoo.

24-PERGUNNAHS.

Babu Gobindchunder Dutt.	Babu Jagendrachunder Ghosh.
" J. Dulal Mullick.	" Srisatidhar Couch.
" Grishchunder Ghosh.	" Parimal Das Dutt.
" Mohadeo Ghosh.	" Sripada Banerjee.
" Shamachurn Law.	" Banaymatab Chatterjee.
" Ganendrakumar Rai.	Mr. Cowasji Eliaji.
" Chowdhry.	Rev'd Tarraprasad Chatterjee.
" Nandokumar Bose.	

The brunt of the work has fallen upon Mr. Buckland, President of the Committee. He

has been unremitting in his labors. He has been cordially assisted by Mr. Charles, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Turnbull, Secretary to the Municipal Corporation, and Babu Degumber Mitter, charged with the issue of invitations to the Hindu community. The arrangements, so far as we have been able to know, have been made satisfactorily. We however regret one thing. No formal invitations have been issued; only admission cards have been sent out. The letters addressed to those, who are to receive certificates of honor, it has been pointed out to us, is more in the nature of a command than an invitation. The gentlemen addressed have been "requested" and not "invited" to attend. Even the Viceroy has not issued such a peremptory note. His Excellency has invariably shewn the courtesy of "inviting" those, whom he has honored with a call. But the Calcutta form we take it is not meant as a slight; we believe it was an oversight. As for the list of persons to be honored with "certificates," it reminds us of Darwin's law of Natural Selection. The titled gentry have been excluded, because they were told already enjoy honorary distinctions. We are, however, glad to learn that Mr. Buckland is not responsible for this list.

THE RESULTS of the First Arts and Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta University have been published in the last *Gazette of India*. Out of 756 candidates for the First Arts 343 or over 45 per cent. have passed and out of 2475 candidates for Entrance to the University 1357 or more than half have passed. The Patna College has carried the palm in point of excellence in the First Arts and stands at the top of the list of merit, but the successful winner is a native of Lower Bengal. The Presidency College takes the second place, but as usual it has turned out a large number of successful candidates; out of 28 in the first division 12 or more than one-third were from the Presidency College. We are exceedingly glad to note that the Metropolitan Institution, which is exclusively under native management and native tuition, has produced so many as 32 successful candidates at the First Arts Examination. The Entrance results of the year are satisfactory.

WE NOTICED last week the case of Rhidoy Patro, who having been acquitted of the charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of Bancoorah, has been convicted by the High Court and sentenced to be hanged. Such a conviction is repugnant to English notions of law and justice. We understand that a memorial is in circulation for signatures urging that when the two Courts differ in opinion the benefit of the doubt may be given to the prisoner. As it will take time to obtain signatures in consequence of the holiday the British Indian Association was moved to solicit the Lieutenant-Governor to stay the execution pending the receipt and consideration of the memorial. We are no less surprised than shocked to learn that His Honor has refused to comply with the prayer. The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal writes:

I am desired to say that, while the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to listen to any thing which can be urged in the prisoner's favor, he at present sees no reason to interfere with, or delay the execution of the orders passed by the High Court in the case.

The reply is a mockery. Of what use will it be that His Honor will "listen to anything which can be urged in the prisoner's favor," if the man be hanged in the meantime? As for the prayer of the memorialists, they only ask that the benefit of the doubt may be given to the prisoner. With all deference to the High Court we submit that there was no motive apparent for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted. Why should he have taken the life of the woman, whom he loved, though he might have led a dissolute and disreputable life?

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI'S Christmas Prize Annual for 1876 is a novelty, and though novelty has always a charm, this publication has a charm of its own. The tales and poems are very entertaining, and we thank the proprietor of the *Charivari* for supplying this amusing work to the Indian reading public to beguile their leisure hours.

COMPLAINTS have reached us from Assam that not a single native of that province has been invited to the Delhi Assemblage, and not even Babu Protap Chunder Burrooah Rai Bahadur, who rendered loyal services to Government from time to time, for which he received repeated thanks and honorable mention. This gentleman has lately sued Government to recover certain rights, and hence it is believed the Chief Commissioner does not consider him entitled to the honor of an invitation to the Assemblage or of an honorary certificate. *O! Tempora! O! Mores!* We may go into the merits of this gentleman's case in a future issue.

WE TAKE the following letter from the *Statesman*:

On Saturday last, there was a striking illustration in the High Court of how the same evidence may appear to one person strong and conclusive, and to others utterly worthless and incredible. I refer to the case of the Assistant Surgeon who was charged by a Mahomedan woman with having attempted to violate her person. The case occupied the High Court for nearly three days, and at the end, the jury pronounced an emphatic verdict of "not guilty." The Judge, Mr. White, expressed an equally strong opinion against the defendant. There is no doubt, I think, that if the jury had been asked to deliver their verdict on the Friday evening, before the Judge had summed up, they would have returned a verdict of acquittal without retiring. But the Judge adjourned the case till Saturday morning. His charge to the jury was one sustained effort for a conviction, and the jury felt that under the circumstances, it would be only respectful for them to retire before pronouncing their verdict. When his lordship resumed his seat after tiffin, the jury declared that they were unanimously of opinion that the defendant was not guilty. The prisoner's Counsel now repeatedly applied for his discharge, but Mr. Justice White was apparently so indignant, that it was not until several minutes had elapsed, that he said, addressing the defendant, "the jury had taken an extremely lenient view of his case so lenient that his lordship could not but regret that the ends of justice had been frustrated." And with these remarks, and after warning the defendant not to misconduct himself again, his lordship ordered the defendant to be discharged. I feel some regret that Mr. White, who learned such golden opinions by his conduct in the case of *Hogg vs. Wilson*, should have resented apparently his own opinion not being followed by those, whom the law has constituted the sole judges of facts. Mr. Justice White also made some remarks to the jury, who very properly objected to his lordship's observations, and added that they entirely disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution, as regards the particular charge against the defendant. The jury were right to stand firmly by their own conviction, and returned a verdict in accordance with their consciences. Judges ought not to nurse an exaggerated notion of their own judgment, so as to set it above that of a composite jury of six native and three English gentlemen, in every way fitted to form a conclusion as to the credibility of the evidence, and who by the constitution are made sole judges of fact. I think almost everyone present in Court, was surprised at the attitude of the Judge. And I think his lordship had no right to assume the defendant's guilt after he had been declared innocent by the jury, who were sworn to do justice between him and the Crown. Most persons in Court cordially approved of the verdict of the jury, to whom great praise is due for the firmness with which they resisted the pressure of the Judge.

For obvious reasons the morning papers have not given a full report of this case. But the *Statesman* has given an abstract of the trial. We are sorry to observe that the interpellations between the Judge and jury have not been reported. The foreman, who was a European, acted with great boldness and firmness. When the Counsel for the prosecution inveighed against the possible race feeling of the Native Jurors he protested against it. Again, when the Judge wanted to make some observations to the Jury about the verdict, the foreman said that they had done their duty, and that the Judge had no right to address them any remarks about it. His Lordship we are told immediately explained himself.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Delhi, Saturday the 23rd of December 1876.

The first of the series of pageants which is to usher in the great Durbar of the first of January came off to-day. Long before the hour appointed for the Viceregal Entry, Delhi presented a spectacle of unusual stir and animation. Horses, Men, Native notabilities, decked in the gorgeous dress of the East, were to be seen wending their way, at an early hour, to the vicinity of the great Jumma Masjid. Precisely at two o'clock, the booming of guns announced that Lord Lytton and his party had arrived at the Delhi Railway Station. The principal Native chiefs were there to receive His Excellency. In a short but graceful speech Lord Lytton thanked them for "the cordiality with which they had responded to his invitation, and concluded by welcoming them to the city of the Great Mogul. I give the speech below:

"Princes, Chiefs and Nobles. It is with feelings of immense pleasure that I find you assembled here from all parts of India to take part in a ceremonial which, I trust, will be the means of drawing still closer the bonds of union between the Government of

Her Majesty and the great allies and feudatories of the Empire.

I thank you for the cordiality with which you have responded to my invitation, and trust that the close of our proceedings will confirm the auspicious character of their commencement. Accept my hearty welcome to Delhi."

A large crowd had now gathered in the vicinity of the Fort and the Masjid, while soldiers lined the Masjid road and the neighbourhood. As it became known that the Viceregal party had arrived, all eyes were turned towards the direction of the Railway Station. Presently the bugle sounded, the cavalry who had lined the road mounted their horses, and as the word of command was given the infantry fixed their bayonets. As the Viceroy passed the fort, the batteries again thundered forth their noisy welcome. We had taken our stand at the Jumma Masjid. This was the great Mosque of Emperor Shah Jehan to whom India is indebted for many magnificent specimens of Moslem architecture. On this occasion, the mosque was one vast sea of human heads. There were to be seen within its walls the ambassadors of Siam, the representatives of Muscat, the generals of Nepal; noblemen and chiefs of rank, who had not been invited to take part in the procession were also there, together with the members of the Press and the elite of the European community, who had received tickets of admission. The steps of the Masjid itself were thronged by a vast concourse of men, who had come to enjoy a sight which Delhi has not presented since the days of the great Emperors. The spectator, as he looked on the scene, saw rising before him from the banks of the Jumna, the palace of the great Moguls, while behind him were the domes of the Masjid of Shah Jehan. The associations connected with these edifices, were in awful contrast with the pageantry of to-day! Where Shah Jehan had received the homage of subject princes, where Aurangzeb had reigned in the strength of a power, which has not been equalled in India, there now was exhibited in all its splendour the magnificence of an Empire, upon which the sun never sets. What a commentary upon the changeableness of human greatness!

It was about half past two the procession reached the southern frontier of the Jumma Masjid. First came the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in charge of His Excellency's Camp. He passed by, riding slowly. It was indeed a wise arrangement to allow this officer to head the procession, so that he might have time to see that every thing was in trim order at the Viceroy's Camp, previous to the arrival of His Excellency. A large body of troops, English and Native, followed the Quarter Master General. They were the 11th Hussars, a fine body of men and the 3rd Light Bombay Cavalry. I thought these last were Mahrathes and the inheritors of the martial traditions of these renowned horsemen. I learnt, however, on inquiry that they were chiefly up-countrymen, and I must say that they did not impress me as being a particularly fine body of men. The procession moved on, general officers with the escorts, aids-de-camp on elephants, the chief herald followed by his trumpeters. A detachment of body-guard having passed by, the central figures in the procession appeared, Lord and Lady Lytton mounted on an elephant literally blazing with gold. Possibly it would have been more agreeable to English ideas if the Viceroy, instead of entering Delhi on an elephant, had done so in a State carriage. But probably His Excellency was anxious to impress on the minds of the people of this country in their own way and in a manner which was likely to come home to them, the greatness of the power he represented and the magnificence of the title which his sovereign has lately assumed. But if it was sought to make the procession an oriental one, the chief herald and his trumpeters were strangely out of place.

I cannot say that His Excellency was enthusiastically received. He bowed to the people very graciously, as he passed on, and Lady Lytton seemed thoroughly to enjoy the scene. But the people looked on, in stolid wonder, perhaps scarcely able to realize what it was that had brought the Governor-General and the great princes and nobles of the land together at Delhi. As the procession passed by the Parsi theatre on the South-East corner on the Masjid, a number of Europeans and Parsis cheered the Viceroy. His Excellency graciously acknowledged the compliment. I am afraid I would tire your readers if I were to pause to notice the name of every dignitary and of every detachment that took part in the procession. Lord Lytton was followed by his children and several high officers including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Then came over our Lieutenant-Governor Sir Richard Temple. Your readers will see that Sir Henry Davies had precedence in the procession, and this, I fancy, was due to the circumstance of Delhi being within his jurisdiction. Sir Richard bowed to everybody, as he passed along, but

unfortunately there were not many who happened to know who he was, and those who did were glad to see Bengal so prominently represented in the procession, and its ruler so courteous and affable. The Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.-P. the Commander-in-chief, and members of the Viceregal Council followed one another in due course. Among the Native gentlemen who took part in the procession was our worthy friend the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur. He was on an elephant and was looking very dignified and happy. A vast body of troops composed of regiments from Bengal and Madras, of a detachment of artillery men and of the King's Hussars, closed a procession which in spite of some defects and shortcomings must be pronounced to have been remarkably successful. Then followed the troops of some of the Native Princes who for the most part seemed to me as if they had been suffering from spleen and intermittent fever.

Your readers will at once notice that the Native Princes did not formally take any part in the procession, and in the printed programme which was issued from the Private Secretary's Office, their names did not appear, that perhaps we should be doing injustice to the Government, if we were to construe this omission into an intentional insult offered to the Native princes. The question of precedence is a terrible bugbear. It would, perhaps, have been somewhat difficult to assign to the Native Princes the places they are respectively to occupy in the procession, without in any way hurting their susceptibilities. It must be borne in mind that most of the ruling chiefs including the young Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Mysore met the Viceroy at the Railway platform, and without formally taking any part in the procession, they and in some cases their ministers passed through the same route with their retinues. I specially noticed the Nizam of Hyderabad driving past the South-East corner of Jumma Masjid in an open carriage and four, with a pull over the carriage probably to keep off the sun.

There is one point in connection with the arrangements made to provide visitors with suitable accommodation to witness the procession which I have not yet mentioned and to which I would now beg to draw the attention of your readers. I have already remarked that a great many visitors were accommodated at the Jumma Masjid. The Jumma Masjid, as its name implies, is a Mohamedan place of worship, and ordinarily nobody would be allowed to enter it with his shoes on. On this occasion, however, I grieve to say, that with the exception of a few Mohamedans, there was scarcely anybody found in the Masjid who was bare-footed. It was bad enough to have converted a place of worship into a vast Amphitheatre to witness a great fun, but it was quite *malapropos* to outrage the feelings of our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen by permitting people to enter one of their most renowned and revered places of worship under circumstances which could not but be humiliating to them. A well-known Mohamedan gentleman was asked what he thought of all this. His reply was, "It is the work of our rulers, what are we to say?" I have been told but I do not know with what amount of truth that it has become the fashion with certain Englishmen ever since the Mutiny not to take off their shoes when visiting the Masjid, and that the people of Delhi have got accustomed to this sight. Because a wrong has been done for the ninety-ninth time, that is no reason why it should be done the hundredth time, and that on a larger scale. I am sure that Lord Lytton, who so scrupulously respects native feelings and sentiments, and whose predominant desire on this great occasion seems to be to adapt the ceremony to oriental tastes and traditions, is not aware of this. If he comes to know of it, I am confident he will put a stop to the practice.

WE take from the morning papers the following telegrams from Delhi:

Delhi, 25th December.—The Viceroy's reception to-day was grand; eight ruling chiefs, including the Nizam, Gaekwar, Mysore, awaited at the station. Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governors of Punjab, Bengal, North-West, Chief Commissioners, Residents, Council, and Judges also. At two o'clock the special train arrived with the Viceroy, Lady Lytton, Lord Mark Ker, Lord Kilmaine, Lord Brooke, Sir Robert Abercromby, Lord Berezford, Messrs. Strachey, Chapman, Thornton, Rame, Colonel and Mrs. Burne, Mrs. Ashley Eden and others. As the train stopped the Viceroy stood at the door, and spoke to the princes, chiefs and nobles. Mr. Thornton interpreted the speech in Urdu. The Hon'ble Gibbs and Justice Bayley of Bombay have arrived. Sir Richard Temple held a levee yesterday.

Delhi 25th December.—Sunday passed in quiet and rest. Lord Lytton, family, and suite attended Divine service in a tent at the rear of the Viceregal tent. Bishop Gell preached. Numerous other services were held in the various camps. On Christmas day, the Viceroy and family attended service at the Delhi Church. The day was chiefly spent in interchange of visits with various Chiefs and with Government officials. Nothing important occurred.

To night the Viceroy entertains his numerous private guests at dinner in camp.

The roads present a picturesque appearance from constant passing of Native Chiefs with retinues, camels, and elephants.

Delhi 26th December.—Last evening Captain Clayton, extra Aid-de-Camp to the Viceroy, was thrown while playing polo, and died during the night. Funeral to-morrow morning.

During day from ten till six Viceroy received visits from Chiefs in the following order:—The Rajah of Tekree, Siam and Nepalese embassies, Nizam, Deccan Maharajah, Rana Jhallawar, Maharana Odeypore, Maharajah Jodhpore, Maharajah Uwar, Nawab Tonk, Maharajah Bhurtpore, Maharajah Benares, Maharajah Balrampur, Maharajah Bundee, Maharajah Kerowlee, Maharajah Kishengurh, Maharajah Jeypore, Maharajah Dholepore, Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharajah Mysore, Maharajah Cashmere, Nawab Bhawalpore, Rajah Jheend, and Rajah Nabha.

No order of precedence was observed. A large number of Chiefs, suites, and attendants resplendent with jewels. The most noticeable were the Nizam, Jodhpore, Jeypore Gaekwar Mysore, and Cashmere. All were accompanied by retinues, small or large. Principal Chiefs had British escorts furnished. Twenty minutes were allowed to each; all received usual salutes on arrival and departure. The Eleventh Hussars furnished a guard of Honor. Bombay Cavalry lined main street. Camp viewed from flagstaff, lower fronting Viceroy's Camp scene was exceedingly brilliant and picturesque. In consequence of the death of Captain Clayton, the State dinner to Members of Council, Government Secretaries, and general levee postponed.

Imperial Camp 27th December.—Last night the Viceroy entertained the Members of Council and Government Secretaries to a dinner. This morning the funeral of Captain Clayton took place, with military honours. There was a large attendance of friends. From ten till nearly three o'clock, the Viceroy, received visits from the following:—Rajah of Chuttepore, Maharajahs Ajeygarh Beejwar, Punna, and Chirkari, Rajah of Rutlam, Nawab of Jawrah, Rajahs of Samphur, Dewas, Maharajahs Dettia, Orcha, and Rewah, the Begum of Bhopal, Maharajah Holkar of Indore, Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. The reception ceremony is very brilliant. The Viceroy presents each Chief with a splendid banner bearing the inscription from Victoria, the Empress of India, January 1st, 1877. He also gives to each a medal commemorative of the event. The Viceroy also confers honours on various Chiefs. Among others, he made Scindia a General of the British Army, presenting him with an Arab charger with General's trappings. There were the usual salutes, and guards of honour. Soon after three the Viceroy commenced paying return visits in the following order:—Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar Maharajah of Oodeypore, Maharaja of Jodhpore, Maharaj Rajah Uwar, Nawab of Tonk, Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharaj Bundee, Maharajahs of Kerowlee, Kishengurh, and Jeypore, Rana of Dholepor, Rajah of Nabha, Rajah of Jheend, Nawab of Bhawalpore, and Maharajah of Cashmere. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the Viceroy returned to the Imperial Tent.

28th.—Last night the Viceroy entertained the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with other distinguished guests at dinner. Governor of Madras with suite and Khan of Kheilat arrived this morning. To-day from ten till nearly two the Viceroy received visits from the following, Muscat deputation: Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur; Nawab of Junagurh, Jam, Nowanagar, Thakur Sahib Morvi, Prince Arcot, Rajahs of Maudi Nahan, Suket and Belaspur, Nawab Malerkotla, Rajah Faridkot and Rajah Chamba. There were the usual salutes and guards of honour. From three till nearly six p.m., the Viceroy returned visits from the following, Rajah Chuttepore, Maharajahs Ajeygarh, Bijwar, Panua and Chirkari, Rajah Rutlam, Nawab Jowrah Samphur, Dewas and Dhar; Begum of Bhopal, Maharajahs Dettia, Orcha, Rewah, Scindia and Holkar. Imperial rifle matches proceeding daily. The Maharajah of Cashmere has also been made General of the British Army, and increased salutes given to several Chiefs and Rajahs. To-night general levee takes place.

Delhi, the 27th December. Jeypore has got medal and the title of Imperial Councillor. Besides medals Jodhpore, Oodeypore, Holkar, and Scindia have got an addition of two guns to their salutes each, Maharajah Benares to be G. C. S. I. Jodhpore. Holkar created Imperial Councillor and Scindia General in the army and also Imperial Councillor. Ahurtpore created G. C. S. I. Rewah has got an increase of two guns to his salute. Gold medals and banners with distinctive crests and arms given to all the chiefs.

Delhi, the 28th December. Nizam and Scindia have got a well equipped horse each. The two more Imperial Councillors are Cashmere and Bundi. Dr. Thornton, Rajah Narendra Krishna, Col. Owen Burne, Happa Sahab of Tanjore, Metcalfe, Ashby Eden, Ali Mahomed Rogay and Coleman to be made G. C. S. I. Hope and Hobhouse to be made K. C. S. I. Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Richard Temple to be made G. C. S. I. Saunders of Mysore and Lord Mark Ker to be made K. C. B. Cashmere has got five thousand rifles and his brother has been restored to his estate. Prince of Arcot created G. C. S. I. and Jam of Nowanagar K. C. S. I. An addition of four guns has been made to the salute of each of the following Chiefs. Nowanagar, Jamnagar and Nowanagar. Also two guns have been added to the salute of Malerkotla.

Delhi, 29th December 1876. Several petty Chiefs received by Viceroy to-day, have been created Rajahs. Raos and Rao Bahadurs. Khan of Kheilat has received large presents. Cuch Behar was received as representative of Bengal Chiefs. A banner and medal given him. Cashmere appointed General in the Army and Nizam Imperial Grand Chamberlain.

Delhi 30th December. Three more Imperial Councillors are Jind, Rampore, and Travancore. Increase of salutes, Oodeypore's nineteen to twenty one guns, Rampore's for life from thirteen to fifteen guns. Bhownagar, Drangadra, Junaghar, and Nowanagar's from eleven to fifteen guns. Life salutes of eleven guns, Tehree and Morvi and nine guns to other Katrywar Chiefs. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors have received banners and medals and Viceroy also. Other officials medals only.

All Native Nobles and gentlemen invited, have been presented with silver medals. Titles of Rajah, Rai Bahadur, Khan Bahadur and Rao Sahab have been conferred on some. Several Punjab Chiefs created Honorary Assistant Commissioners. Rajah Narendra Krishna, Rajah Narendra Krishna, Nawab Amir Ally, Babu Jagannad, Moulvie Abdul Latif and Rais Luckimpur and Dhun Patti, have all received silver me-

dals. Sir Dinkar Rao has got the title of Rajah Musair Khas Bahadur. Imperial Assemblage takes place on Monday noon. Proclamation will be read by Chief Herald. Viceroy will address the Assemblage. Sir Richard Temple holds another Durbar on Wednesday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Assistant Commissioner Palamow	7	8	0
Secy., Literary Club, Allypore	6	12	0
Dhulsha Adeshar, Esq., Baroda	13	4	0
Roy Megraj Kotaree Bahadur, Azeemungunge	13	4	0
Nunja Raj Winyer Bahadur, Mysore	15	0	0
Monur Shway Hwin, Esq., British Burmah	13	4	0
R. Mattadeen, Esq., Motcharee	5	0	0
Secy., Native General Library, Karad	13	4	0
Babu Shibodhons Banerjee, Jollundur	10	0	0
" Bunsedharee Singh, Raghupore	15	0	0
" Debendranath Roy, Uwar	10	0	0
" Hurrokanth Bagchee, Pubna	6	10	0
" Naudonall Chowdhry, Muzaffarpore	3	5	0
" Chundercoomar Guho, Noakhally	5	0	0
" Jogendrachunder Roy, Nurail	26	8	0
" Sosheemohun Pal Chowdhry, Kochadia	13	4	0
" Benodlall Ghose, Budge Budge	13	4	0
" Ashootosh Mookerjee, Darbhanga	10	0	0
" Mohendranath Bhadury, Gaipoorah	13	4	0
" Rajkisto Mookerjee, Ooterparah	13	4	0
" Bhagbutchura Gangooly, Dacca	6	10	0
" Doorgadass Sarkar, Lahore	5	0	0
" Nilmony Seal, Nesmurch	6	10	0
" Gobind K. Sabdey, Tanna	1	8	0
" Hurrogopal Roy, Cooch Behar	6	10	0
" Hurrochunder Chowdhry, Sherepore	10	0	0
" Jadoonath Sen, Jeypore	6	10	0
" Ramkishan Misere, Sambalpoore	6	10	0
" Eshwarchunder Khansmavia, Maldah	13	4	0
" Mattylall Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
" Doorjodhose Bose, Barasat	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Krishnachunder Biswas, Bogra, read Bogha... 5 0 0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—December 27, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 20th December 1876.—Mr. H. Farrer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for twenty days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd December 1876.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in the Midnapore district:—

Captain William Henry Wilkins, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in charge of the 12th or Midnapore District Survey.

Captain Edward Walker Samuels, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

The 23rd December 1876.—Mr. W. H. Gun, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

The 26th December 1876.—Mr. J. J. Livesay, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector First Grade, is allowed three months' leave under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th instant.

REGISTRATION.—The 21st December 1876.—Baboo Gyanoda Sankar Bose is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Shyam-pore, in the district of Howrah.

The 21st December, 1876.—Baboo Krishno Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Mymensingh district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 23rd December 1876.—The following Mooniffs are transferred to the districts mentioned against their names:—

Baboo Nilmadhab Mookerjee, L.L. Mooniff of Cox's Bazar, transferred to Jessore.

Baboo Degambar Canongoe, Mooniff of Jessore, on leave, transferred to Cox's Bazar.

The 26th December 1876.—Baboo Sree Nath Roy, Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Farreedpore and Bhanga, is promoted to the Second Grade of Small Cause Courts Judges and Subordinate Judges, vice Baboo Mohes Chunder Sen, retired.

Baboo Judoo Nath Roy, L.L., Judge of the Court of Small Causes and Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is promoted to the Third Grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges vice Baboo Sree Nath Roy, promoted.

Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chowdry L.L. Officiating First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the Fourth Grade vice Baboo Judoo Nath Roy, promoted, and to be First Subordinate of Chittagong.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chatterjee, B.L. Mooniff of Kusba Noornagar in Tipperah, is promoted to the First Grade of Mooniffs, vice Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chowdry, promoted.

Baboo Joygopal Sinha, B.L. Additional Mooniff of Tipperah, is promoted to the Second Grade of Mooniffs, vice Baboo Kristo Chunder Chatterjee, promoted.

Baboo Nil Madhab Roy, Mooniff of Nattore, Rajshahye, is promoted to the Second Grade of Mooniffs, vice Baboo Rudrakant Biswas, deceased.

The following Officiating Mooniffs are confirmed in the Third Grade of Mooniffs and posted to the stations mentioned:—

Baboo Judooputtee Banerjee, L.L. Commisshin Tipperah. Trigunna Prounno Bose, L.L., Putteah in Chittagong. Lall Gopal Sen, B.L., Arrah in Shahabad.

Moulvi Alee Ahmed, Mooniff of Seetakoond in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for a month on medical certificate under Section 15, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 16th August 1876.

The following Mooniffs are transferred, viz:—Moulvi Adilooddin Mahomed, from Arrah in Shahabad to Hemtabad in Dinagepore.

Baboo Ramdoyal Ghose, from Russerehaut in the 24-Pergunnahs to Moolfutigunge in Farreedpore.

Baboo Romeah Chunder Lahiree, B.L., from Moolfutigunge to Russerehaut in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Umbica Chuan Ghose, from Putteah in Chittagong to Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Romeah Chunder Lahiree is vested under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of fifty rupees.

The 21st December 1876.—Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Akra Division on the 19th December 1876, before noon.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Akra Division, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days and the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. W. Girling, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal, is placed temporarily under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Simla, Imperial Circle, with effect from 1st December 1876.

The 23rd December 1876.—Notification.—Mr. P. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Lower Gunduck Embankment Division, passed by the Departmental Standard on the 20th December 1876.

Leave.—Mr. J. G. Midford, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Buxar Division, is granted privilege leave for five days in extension of the month's leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Advertisements.

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NOTICE.

The public is informed that under orders of Government a Gazette to be called "the Behar Hindoo Gazette" will be published at Bankipore from 1st January next. The subscription to the "Gazette" has been fixed for the present at Rs. 6 per annum including postage, or Rs. 4-8 without postage.

(Sd.) S. C. BAYLEY,

Comy. sioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office, the 4th December 1876.

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Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjee,
Missirpohar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Korlash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Honv. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhangra;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gcuripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Raima N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensably requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjee,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea via Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Jaygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru via Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, 3/4th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjee,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjee is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (i. e. a drink which prevents death) is really achieving [what its] name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansidiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prasunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the same is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhoea from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhoea are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjee,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpohar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomrao.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akhab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjee,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheemooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talipur Estate.

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J. BLACKBURN,
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